THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,039—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1890.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY BRANCH LIBRARY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND HIGHLAND.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve, ... Dollar.
Finest Highland Whisky—Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s Special Reserve ... Dollar.
Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish ... Dollar.
Examine cork, label, and capsule—all Signature.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
[illegible]AL	5500 1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
[illegible]	3011 500	H. T. Weigheil	14th "
[illegible]	4132 [illegible]	J. L. Pardit	21st "
[illegible]	5000 600	G. W. F. Browne ..	28th "
P. PENINSULAR ..	5500 1000	W. J. Webber ..	7th Mar.
[illegible]	3011 500	H. T. Weigheil	14th "
SUTLEJ	4305 600	W. D. Worcester ..	21st "
[illegible]	5000 600	G. W. F. Browne ..	28th "
[illegible]	3011 500	H. T. Weigheil ..	11th "
[illegible]	4132 600	P. Harris	18th "
[illegible]	5000 600	G. W. F. Browne	25th "
[illegible]AFORE ..	5000 600	R. Harvey	2nd Mar
[illegible]	3011 500	H. T. Weigheil ..	9th "
[illegible]	4132 600	G. W. Atkinson	16th "
[illegible]	5000 600	L. Reeves ...	23rd May.

[illegible] leaving Bombay on 11th proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers [illegible] proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Special Train leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on sailing days, to convey Passengers on board.

Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard Godowns, before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain	1890.
ROME	3011 1000	A. W. Adamson..	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL ...	5500 1000	M. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR ..	5500 1000	W. J. Webber....	18th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
PEKIN	3982 600	P. Harris	18th Feb.
SHIRAPORE ...	3982 600	R. Harvey	7th Feb.
KAISER-I-HIND	4892 700	G. W. Atkinson ...	13th Mar.
[illegible]	5300 600	W. A. Seaton	27th Mar.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves Southampton and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and other ports at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamboats.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SHAHPORE	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.
EMANUELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DUCA DI GENOA	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain EUROPEAN RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK [illegible] Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of [illegible] extra, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
MEDUSA	On the 8th February 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Genoese House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Janr. 15, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
[illegible]MENE	E. Perini.....	3,900	550	5th Feb. 9
[illegible]ATRIX..	F. Ripper	4,000	750	1st March.
[illegible]PERATOR	C. Bechtinger ..	4,000	750	1st April.
[illegible]PERATRIX	F. Ripper	4,000	750	1st M. y.
EMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger ..	4,000	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

These rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste to Calais.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free of charge by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lomesich..	4 600	650	15th March.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Mossowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Yambo, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MEDUSA	G. Metzel	3,930	550	21st Feb. '90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Seamen House, 40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 26th Dec. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th February 1890 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the [illegible] steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer [illegible] Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

CIRCULAR TICKETS are issued, including Railway [illegible] to London.

Passengers should embark in the Princes Dock by 1 p.m., as the Steamer will unmoor at 2 p.m and sail direct.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	T.R. Commander.	To sail.
[illegible]	3544 J. Laird	13th Feb.
[illegible]	3360 Blight	20th "
[illegible]	3560 W. m Russell....	27th "
[illegible]	3047 R. Hutchison	6th Mar.
[illegible]	3000 Brown	13th April.
[illegible]	3631 T. G. Knox.....	20th "
[illegible]	3544 J. Laird	17th May.
[illegible]	3360 Blight	31st "

[illegible] proceed to Liverpool direct; those [illegible] intending to call at Marseilles). Each [illegible] and book passengers for both [illegible] steamers can book [illegible] Marseilles). Each [illegible] surgeon and an experienced [illegible] every comfort [illegible] are on the [illegible]

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th Jan. 1890.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 9th February, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 5th February.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,934 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 6th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD" 1,271 tons, on or about 10th February.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 5th February.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 4th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st February, 1890. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of EDINBURGH," 3,230 Tons, Captain BARHAM, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 15th February 1890. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins. Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.
Bombay, 13th January 1890. Agents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accommodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.

For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

THE CITY LINE s. s. "CITY of EDINBURGH" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids, and other Inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

CONSIGNEES are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor, before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Custom House Godowns. All claims must be signed by the Landing Surveyor of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th January 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILK PUNCH.

PREPARED FROM AN ORIGINAL RECIPE

IT has achieved a considerable reputation as being the best in the Indian Market.

Rs. 25 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN,

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 22.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRENCH VERMOUTH (NOILLY PRAT AND CIE.)

Rs. 17-0 per doz., Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BANJO TUITION.

PROFESSOR NOTT BARNES

TEACHES THE BANJO,

By his original and highly successful method from Music.

PROSPECTUSES AT

Messrs. ROSE and Co.

Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL

ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA

IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the

MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each) ..		Rs. 800
Do. do. 10 " " do.		500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)....		400
GRAMME do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.		500
GRAMME DYNAMO, 10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p...		180
GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.		
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.		
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.		
Do. WIRE " 1 anna "		

F. FISCHER & Co.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

THIS really very Fine Old Scotch Whisky has a full, ripe, mellow flavour, such as can only be found in a genuine, fully-matured Spirit.

It is now being largely supplied to Clubs and Messes, as well as to an immense number of our Regular Customers.

Rs. 25 PER DOZEN.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUPERIOR DAMASK—ALL NEW GOODS.

"NAPKINS," &C.,—TABLE CLOTHS.

FINE DOUBLE DAMASK CLOTHS, Rich Centres, Handsome Borders	Yards. 3 by 2½	Rs. as. 24 0	
FINE DOUBLE DAMASK, as above, cut to suit any size Table, 90 in wide	per yard. "	7 8	

	Inch.	Per doz. Rs. a.
FINE DAMASK NAPKINS, Hemmed and Dressed, Ready for Use ..... Per doz.	23 by 23	12 0 / 14 0
EXTRA SIZE, Fine Damask	26 by 26	14 0
SUPERIOR quality, Satin Finish ...	"	18 0
D'OYLEY'S, Fringed Satin Finish...		9 8

CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee—12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { GENERAL OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case 3 unisons, 7 octaves, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	Rs. 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	" 550
THE UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE, solid Walnut case, Panelled front, overstrung scale, three Unisons, Metal Plated, pin plank, metal action frame, 7 octaves	" 00
THE "UPRIGHT IRON GRAND," solid Ebonized case, with gold incised ornamentation, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu handles and sconces, carved Trusses. The finest Upright Grand Imported	" 725
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	" 600
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble American dampers, 7 octaves ...	" 700
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	" 875

*** This class of Piano obtained First-class Certificate and Gold Medal at the Calcutta Exhibition, the highest award for Square Pianos.

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made...	" 1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SOLID MAHOGANY METAL FRAME "NEW COTTAGE," 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, Panel Front, Gold Incised Decorations, extra bolted and screwed. Sconces with Glass Shades.	" 550
EBONIZED AND GOLD METAL FRAME PIANO, 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, flat fall, Panel front with Gold incised Decorations and Sconces with Glass Shades, extra bolted and screwed. Wire Desk and bank	" 700
SOLID WALNUT METAL FRAME COTTAGE GRAND, 7 Octaves, Patent Repeater Action, 3 Unisons, full Iron Frame, Brass-bound Case	" 1,000

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.

NEW SEASON'S STOCK.

HELMETS AND SUN HATS

NOW ARRIVED.

	Rs. a.
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splendid protection	18 8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection...	18 8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong, and lasting	10 8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB HELMET with BULGE, extra wide brim...	13 8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," a useful sun-hat	9 8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection	17 8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT White Drill Shooting Hat, body of cork and felt, really good and useful	13 8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above	13 8
ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill	13 8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Doeskin...	20 0
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab and Fawn, latest shapes... ...	14 8

LADIES'

CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection	8 8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	13 8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, well Ventilated and light lined Silk and Velvet pad	13 8
ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	15 8
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab, and Fawn...	14 8

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No Commission charged. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. Accounts rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. Cheques and Pass Books furnished. Government Currency Notes of any circle of payment and approved Cheques on Calcutta and Madras received at par. Cheques on London cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

KASHMIR CARPETS &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs Silver and Copper Ware, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina—Curtains &c. Circular and Trade Rates on application.

HADOW & CO.
Merchants and Manufacturers,
Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favourable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform Ladies that she SUPPLIES WET NURSES and DOMESTIC SERVANTS to all parts of India, the Mofussil, and also takes entire charge of infants in her Nursery at moderate rates.

The Institution is of several years' standing and possesses good testimonials.—Apply to

Mrs. E. MOSSWORTH,
Wet Nurse and Servants' Agency, Agra.

BLUETHNER!

BLUETHNER!!

BLUETHNER!!!

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

OF

BOMBAY AND POONA

HAVE BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS

FOR

INDIA AND BURMAH

FOR

BLUETHNER'S CELEBRATED GRAND

AND

COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.

NEW Illustrated Price Lists have just arrived and will be supplied free on application.

AGENTS WANTED IN THE MOFUSSIL.

COMBINED BED.

Most Comfortable, Cleanly, and Healthy.

Legs Fold Underneath, Light and Portable, Rs. 21-8.

WIRE MATTRESS.

BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA, Temple House, Camp & Shoolwar Bund.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO. LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

TRADE MARK.

VALVOLINE

THE ONLY [illegible] EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinder Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;

AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,

NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.

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STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE

From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m,

VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS.

A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD

19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

AND AT

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

BALLY PAPER MILLS Co., Ld., CALCUTTA.

MAKERS OF

BADAMIES	BROWNS	BLOTTINGS
PRINTING, SUPR.	PRINTING, MEDIUM	PRINTING, COMMON
CARTRIDGES	COLOURS	COVER PAPERS.

ALSO WRITINGS

TO WHICH SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED THEY ARE :

1. UNIFORM IN FINISH. More pleasant to write upon with any pen than [illegible] the highly glazed or rough antique so often sold in Indian markets.
2. UNIFORM IN COLOUR. The shade is suited to the climate, and does not deteriorate like English papers.
3. SIMILAR IN TEXTURE AND HARDNESS to English [illegible] and 2 annas per lb. cheaper.
4. GENUINE PAPERS, and consequently more durable than many [illegible] which look well but give [illegible]

Large stocks of all classes are [illegible] from the nearest ports.

C. MACD[illegible] & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
COLUMBIA ROLLER SKATING RINK,
OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC,
Admission, 6 to 7-30, 8 Annas.
8-30 to 11, Rs. 1.
(UNLESS OTHERWISE ADVERTISED.)

THIS MONDAY NIGHT,
EMPLOYEES BENEFIT.

The gross receipts of the Rink to-night to be divided among the employees of the institution.

PROGRAMME.

6-30 to 10—General Skating.
10 o'clock—Mr. H. A. SIMMONS
THE MONARCH OF SKATERS,
will give his
FINAL PERFORMANCE OF
STILT SKATING.
10-15.—ONE MILE RACE, Messrs. DERRY and GEOFFE, the FASTEST SKATERS of Bombay, Starting together from Scratch,
and Mr. RIDGELY (CHAMPION OF INDIA) Penalised half a lap. (For a Rs. 75 Trophy).
10-20 to 11-15.—General Skating.

LAST GRAND FETE
and BON-BON PARTY,
THURSDAY NIGHT, FEB. 7.
ONE MILE CHAMPIONSHIP RACE,
SIMMONS vs. RIDGELY.

THE RINK TO CHANGE OWNERS TO-DAY.

Owing to Mr. Simmons having been suddenly and unexpectedly summoned to London, and to its being imperative that he should proceed there at once, he has decided to dispose of his interests in Bombay, and therefore will sell the COLUMBIA RINK AS IT NOW STANDS, together with the large stock of 2,000 PAIRS STEEL AND WOODEN SKATES, (which the purchaser will be able to sell at a large profit.) Decorations, Furniture, and all other equipments and Paraphernalia connected with the business—THE ENTIRE SHOW, COMPLETE, TERMS, SPOT CASH.

All Bids or Tenders must be in writing, and addressed to "The Manager, Columbia Rink, Bori Bunder." THE FIRST REASONABLE OFFER WILL BE ACCEPTED. All Bids must be received, at the latest, by

NOON OF TO-DAY, 3rd FEBRUARY,

And if not sold previous to that time, the Rink will then be let go to the highest tender.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES will any Bids be entertained after noon of to-day.

The profits of the Institution, considering the amount of capital invested, have been simply enormous; and next season, the dividends are likely to be even more. A similar Rink in Calcutta has been running to splendid business through the second season, and is now being made a permanent institution of that city. A large Rink is also being opened in Rangoon, with every prospect of success.

Fuller particulars will be furnished by Mr. Simmons, Columbia Rink.

G. I. P. RY. VOLUNTEER BALL,
WILL BE HELD IN THE
G. I. P. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL,
On FEBRUARY the 21st, at 9 p.m.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
LIEUT.-COL. S. JACKSON, C. I. E.,
AND OFFICERS OF THE CORPS.

Prices of admission: In uniform Rs. 5; in Mufti Rs. 7
To admit one gentleman and two Ladies inclusive of refreshment.

J. HARTLEY, Lieut.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.
Within five minutes drive of Station.)
NEWLY FURNISHED.
Excellent Table and Lawn Tennis Grounds.
A few rooms still available for approaching season.
SHIKAR AND PICNIC PARTIES ARRANGED.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
ESTABLISHED 1847.

MR. NEUBERG, Meadow Street Bombay, has
FOR SALE,
STEREOSCOPIC SETS.
PATENT SLIDING HAND STEREOSCOPES,
Fitted with superior high quality lenses,
Rs. 5 each or Rs. 9 per pair.
Stereoscopic Views, artistically taken and finished assorted, Rs. 6 per dozen.
One Stereoscope given free, if 100 or more Views be taken.
BY DAY OR NIGHT,
A CONSTANT SOURCE OF PURE DELIGHT.

"THE SHIKARI" FITTED TIFFIN BASKET.
Fitted for one ..... Rs. 22 each.
" two ..... " 40 "

LUNCHEON BASKETS.

		Rs.	a.
A,	fitted for two	18	0
B,	" two	24	0
C,	" three	30	0
D,	" four	48	0

OFFICERS' "SERVICE" CANTEENS.
IN WICKER BASKET, WITH STRAP AND LOCK,
Contains everything necessary for the immediate
COOKING, SERVING and CONSUMING of a meal.
Rs. 40 each.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS.
Fitted with wicker basket, stout leather strap and buckle, and patent lock.
Light, Strong and Durable.

	Rs.	as.
27 in. long, each	27	0
30 "	30	0
33 "	33	0

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GRAND SUCCESS!!
SQUIBB'S
"BRACE-UP" CORDIAL.
A SPECIFIC for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Local Debility, Functional Disorders, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits, Dislike for Facts, Languidness, Incapacity for exertion, study or business, the Mind irritable or desponding, Restless Sleep, Nervous Fears, Palpitation of the Heart upon the least excitement, Dimness of Sight, Trembling, Pain in the Back and Joints, want of Vital Energy, Exhaustion and Decay of the Frame, Female Weakness, and all other similar affections arising from DISEASES, EXCESS, YOUTHFUL INDISCRETIONS, &c. &c. &c.
TO STUDENTS and BRAIN WORKERS THIS PREPARATION IS INVALUABLE.
Price per bottle Rs. 6d.
To be had of all Dealers in Medicines and from Agents,
F. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.
EVERY EVENING
4 to 12 p.m.

UNRIVALLED ATTRACTION.
WORLD RENOWNED
MADRAS ACROBATS.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT,
TOWN HALL,
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

LADY MORLAND will sing "Caller Herrin" and another Solo, and also in a trio, "Queen of the Night" with Mrs. WALKER and Mr HERRIDITCH. Mrs. WALKER will sing "Ave Maria" with Organ, Violin, Flute and Piano accompaniment, and a Scena from Faust. Mr. CHISHOLM will sing, "Green Grow the Rushes, O," and "Highland Mary." Mr. FREYVOGEL will play a Violin Solo, "Legende" by Bohm. Mr. HERRIDITCH will sing a Solo, and a Duet with Mr. DOHERTY. Mr. MANT will play two Organ Solos. Mr. METAXAS will play as a Piano Solo, Chopin's Scherzo in B flat minor."
Reserved Tickets may now be obtained from Messrs. Soundy and Co., Price Rs. 2.

THE ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY
Will be held at MAHIM,
ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH, at 3-30 p.m.
SIR FRANK FORBES ADAM in the Chair.
After which the Hon. J. B. RICHEY will preside at the PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld. BOMBAY.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.
Capital, Rs. 2,00,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

LOANS.

LOANS OF RUPEES 100 and upwards granted on the security of GOVERNMENT PAPER JOINT STOCK SHARES and JEWELLERY at MODERATE RATES OF INTEREST.

All Communication REMITTANCES should be addressed "to THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK," LIMITED, BOMBAY.

LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 1st Aug. 1889.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 28th February, 1890, at 5-30 p.m.

JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Club, 1st February, 1890.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

DR. J. H. STEEL, Principal and Professor, Veterinary Science, will DELIVER a LECTURE in the above Institute, on MONDAY, the 10th February, 1890, at 5-15 p.m.

SUBJECT.—"SCIENCE IN BOMBAY."

Mr. W. R. HART, B.A., Bar-at-Law will deliver a lecture in the Institute, on MONDAY, the 10th March, 1890, at 5-15 p.m.

SUBJECT.—"PRE-HISTORIC BOMBAY."

Members, their families and friends are invited.

THE NATIONAL
HAIR DYE
REPRODUCES INSTANTANEOUSLY THE ORIGINAL COLOUR OF THE HAIR IN ITS NATURAL SHADE.

IT is innocent, inoffensive, and pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, complete with Brushes, Rs. 1-8.
Prepared expressly in England for
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 80 tons of Teak SQUARED LOG TIMBER, under three separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel Bombay.
The specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications, and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.
Tenders must be sealed and superscribed Tender for Teak Timber delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m., (Gunfire) WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant after which hour no Tender will be received.
Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st February, 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 1866, and 188 , and of the K tawar Trading Company, Limited (in Liquidation.)

Pestonjee Merwanjee Narielwala ....Official Liquidator.
Ranchhoy Hubibhoy ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the removal of the above-named Official Liquidator, was on the 16th day of January, 1890, presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott in Chambers on behalf of the above-named Ranchhoy Hubibhoy of Bombay, a creditor of the said Company and that the said Petition is to be heard before His Lordship in Chambers, on the 15th day of February, 1890, at 10-30 a.m. at which time any person any creditor or contributory of the said Company desiring to appear on the hearing of the said Petition should attend in person or by his Attorney or Counsel. A copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same on payment of the regulated charge.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE and NICHOLSON,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.
Bombay, 1st February, 1890.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST UNPACKED, a bran-new handsome and light English-built VICTORIA, suitable for one or a pair of Arabs, by L. Fulker of Salisbury.
Abran-new English-built circular-fronted miniature BROUGHAM, by Watson and Co., Lowestoft.
One light and stylish self-driving PARK PHAETON, with patent brake, nearly new, fitted for one or a pair of ponies or galloways, by Windover, of London.
One light and neat English-built MAIL PHAETON, in very good repair, the property of a gentleman. Price Rs. 550.
Second-hand single and double seated BROUGHAMS and LANDAUS, used in England. Also GLASS CROCKERY and FURNITURE for Sale and Hire.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SIMPSON & CO.,
COACH BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS
BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I.,
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN,
G.C.S.I.
201, MOUNT ROAD,
MADRAS.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd February, at 12 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings
6 " " shooties.
1 case prints.
2 " drills.
1 " grenadines.
50 kegs red lead.
500 P lished black marble slabs.
1 single barrel Maynard rifle in box with implement.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Sajee Moose Joosub.
11 cases white ground prints.
6 " fancy alhambr .
1 " grenadines.
1 " twill flannel.
1 " grandrill shirtings.
1 " printed satins.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Ally Mosajee—
73—3331-3380—50 cases Crosse and Blackwell's malt vinegar.
On account of the concerned—
A 8—210—626—1 case 10 gross mouth harmonicas.
On account and at the risk of the concerned—4 cases Che dar cheese.
On account and the risk of the defaulting indentor Jafferjee Jewanjee.
1—2463-82—24 cases containing green peas, asparagus and mixed vegetable.
1980—25, 49—24 cases containing Pate de Foigras, truffle 1 greenpeas and asparagus.
On account and at the risk of Somjee Parpia—
3 cases perambulators, &c., per 1-cabin.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Rahim A. Kurrim—
5 cases Emollient Soap per Cathay.
A quantity of Government Telegraph stores, consisting of wire packing cases, tins, tools, &c.

At 2 P. M.

1 strong light Victoria with removeable coach box.
1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand brougham.
1 Tricycle in good order.
1 Bicycle.
3 coops Bussorah fowls.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th February, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Road, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, crockery and glassware, a handsome semigrand pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a strong open carriage, bird cage, China and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, garden plants, &c., the property of F. D. SPENCER, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 8th February, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, crockery and glassware, a handsome semigrand pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a strong open carriage, bird cage, China and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, garden plants, &c., the property of F. D. SPENCER, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 8th February, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, crockery and glassware, a handsome semi-grand pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a strong open carriage, bird cage, China and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, garden plants, &c., the property of F. D. SPENCER, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will on view 4 days before sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An ebonywood paper box beautifully carved by the famous artist, Biwajee Jivajee.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, February 3rd, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

OUTRIGHT SALE OF HORSES, the property of 1st Bombay Lancers, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd February, 1890, at the Commissioned Stables, Lockely Hall, Ballards Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club at 3-30 p.m. sharp.
Under Instructions from the Officers Commanding 1st Bombay Lancers, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at the above-mentioned date and place, sixteen horses, the property of the regiment.
The majority are suitable for harness or hack purposes. The horses are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MILL STORES, MACHINERY, COALS, YARN, &c., &c.

On TUESDAY, the 4th February next, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will under instructions from the Official Liquidator, Prince of Wales S. and M Company, Limited in liquidation, sell by public Auction at the mill premises Chinchpoogly, all the stores and new machinery just received, consisting of two new opener donkey engines, bolts, nuts, iron bars, fillets, beam scale with weights, shafting, leather rope, and straps wheels, furniture, coal lating of table chairs cupboards, iron safes plants, also about 152 tons of David and's West Hartley coals, and a few bundles of T R and mule yarn &c.

RARE CHANCE TO SECURE FIRST-RATE HORSES AT A CHEAP RATE.

AUCTION SALE OF A NEW BATCH OF WALERS.

Under instructions from C. G. Baldock, Esq., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Colaba, opposite the Tramway Company Stables, 25 horses, to highest bidders. The Horses are now under auction, and they will either be ridden or driven at the sale.
Particulars of horses are in course of preparation, and will be ready on THURSDAY.
Horses will be on view on Thursday.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, February 3rd, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MILL AND PRESS STORES, HARDWARE, MACHINERY, SHIP CHANDLERS, GOODS, COOKING STOVES, &c.

Under instructions from the sole liquidator of Messrs M. M. Mody and Co. Ld., Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 3rd February 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, (and on alternate days until all lots are sold) at No 2 Dudlai Street, Fort, and at Nos. 20 & 22, Marine Street, Fort Mill Stores, Hardware, Ship-chandler's Goods &c. &c.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF WESTERN INDIA FLOUR MILL COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation.)

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Liquidator of the Western India Flour Mill Company Limited, (in Liquidation), Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole stock in trade in one lot with buildings, &c., on a day to be fixed hereafter. Further particulars may be obtained from Messrs. Crawford, Bazlee, Buckland and Bayley, and from the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, February 3rd 1890.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.
DIAMOND, GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.
LARGEST STOCK of Indian Jewellery for Christmas, Birthday and Wedding Presents.
Inspection invited to our Show Rooms. Don't fail to visit us. Prices moderate.
HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,
Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Fort.

FICHU BROOCHES.

LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS, TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSESHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint creations from which an acceptable present can be selected.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. DECEMBER 1889—2s. 6d., contains:—Current Influences on Foreign Politics.—The Casket Letters and Mary Stuart. By John Skelton, C.B., LL.D.—Lady Baby.—Winter Birds.—Lord John Russell.—Tibullus Shifted in Yarrow. By John Stuart Blackie.—The Old Saloon.

A THOUSAND MILES ON AN ELEPHANT IN THE SHAN STATES By HOLT S. HALLETT, M. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S., &c. A New 8vo, with 8 Maps and numerous Illustrations. 21s.

A SONG OF HEROES. By JOHN STUART BLACKIE, Author of, "Scottish Song: Its Wealth, Wisdom, and Social Significance," &c. Crown 8vo. 6s.

DR. HERMIONE, A NOVEL. By the Author of "Lady Bluebeard," "Cousin Kate," &c. Crown 8vo, 6s.

MASTER OF HIS FATE. By J. MACLAREN COBBAN, Author of "The Cure of Souls," "Tinted Vapours," &c. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

HINDU-KOH: WANDERINGS AND WILD SPORT ON AND BEYOND THE HIMALAYAS. By LIONEL F. DOUGLAS MACIE, Captain, R.E., late Prince of Wales's Goorkhas. Dedicated to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. 8vo, with numerous Illustrations, 21s.

TRAVEL, ADVENTURE, AND SPORT. FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. Nos. 1 to 6, contains:—The Wanderings of Odysseus. By Andrew Lang.—Yesterday in Ireland.—By Admiral Sherard Osborn, &c. &c. Price 1s.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE days fixed for the Regatta are the 8, 10 and 12th of March, 1890. Detailed programmes may be had on application at the Club House.

S. H. O. HUTCHINSON.
Honorary Secretary.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on Friday, the 28th February 1890 at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. WEBB,
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, 25th January, 1890.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS of the EUROPEAN CIVIL (late Uncovenanted) SERVICES desirous of signing the Petition to be presented to Parliament on their behalf this Sessions will find, at the office of Messrs. KING KING and Co., Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, blank forms for the purpose.

H. G. GELL,
Hon. Sec. pro-tem E. C. S. Association Bombay.
Byculla Club, 31st January 1890.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION Rs. 10 including free admission to the Exhibitions, and also privilege of bringing two Ladies to the Conversaziones. First conversazione and private view of the Pictures will be held at the Secretariat, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at 9-30 p.m.

H. W. ULOTH,
Honorary Treasurer.

EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

PETITION TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MOFUSSIL MEMBERS are hereby informed that forms for signature have been sent to Belgaum and Dharwar (J. C. Down Esq.) Satara (F. Maclaren Esq.) and Poona E. C. Cox Esq.)

H. F. HATCH,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, Eur. C. S. Association

NOTICE.

THE following sales by PUBLIC AUCTION, for the 12 months commencing from 1st April 1890, will be held at the Office of the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag on MONDAY, the 3rd March 1890.
1. Ferry-farms in the Kolaba Collectorate.
2. Right of collecting Road-tolls in the Kolaba Collectorate.
3. Right of removing and stone and pearl shells from all the creeks of the Kolaba Collectorate.
For further particulars application should be made to the undersigned.

W. F. SINCLAIR,
Acting Collector, and President District Local Board Kolaba.
Camp Mahad, 7th January, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COCOANUT OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COCOANUT OIL required by the Company for eleven months, commencing the first day of March, 1890, estimated at 850 tons.
Tenders which must be on the Company's form sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Acting Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on Wednesday, 5th February, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Form of Tender can be obtained, and samples seen upon application to the undersigned.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th January 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the immediate supply of 200 tons of MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK SQUARED LOG TIMBER to specification, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.
The specification and Form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specification, and no Tender will be entertained in which the company's conditions have been altered.
Tenders must be sealed and superscribed Tender for Teak Timber delivered at the Agent's office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 P. M. (Gunfire) Monday, the 3rd February, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the Tender will not be received.
The acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th January 1890.

ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS, HUBLI.

THE HUBLI MUNICIPALITY REQUIRE the services of a HEAD MASTER and FIVE ASSISTANT MASTERS for the above. The salary of the Head Master who must be qualified to teach up to the 7th Standard, will be Rs. 65 per mensem to be increased to Rs. 100 per mensem at the expiration of one year's approved service.
The Salary for assistant Masters will be 1st assistant Rs. 40; 2nd Rs. 35; 3rd Rs. 25 4th and 5th Rs. 20.
Applications for the appointments will be received up to the 28th of February addressed to

G. W. LINDSLEY, Esquire,
President, Hubli Municipality.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH DIVIDEND (interim) of Rupees (20) Twenty per share, on a fully paid up shares, for the half year ending 31th December, 1889, has been declared and made payable on and after MONDAY, the 3rd February, 1890, at the registered office of the company on production of share certificates to those shareholders whose names are on the Register this day.—

By Order,
JEEWANDASS & Co.,
Agents.
No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, 25th January, 1890.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th January to 1st February, 1890 both days inclusive.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING,
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive Tenders at his office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, between the 1st and 17th February, 1890, for the supply to the company of 200 tons of Moulmein or Rangoon—First class Teak logs required for the Carriage and Wagon Department at Ajmere.
The price should include delivery either at the Company's Basin Colaba or at the stores Depot Parel.
Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Timber" and each Tender must be accompanied by security deposit of Rs. 250 (Government or other Securities to be endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company) or the Tender will not be considered.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. W. STUART,
For Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 29th January, 1890.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR INDIA RUBBER WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

THE Agent is prepared to receive Sealed Tenders at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, for the supply of about 55 SUITS I. R. Waterproof "extra long" clothing (each suit to consist of Coat, Cap and Leggings) required for the Broad and Metre gauge Sections of the Company's system for the year 1890, to be delivered at the Storekeeper's office, Parel, Bombay, or at the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, R. M. Railway, Ajmere, during the month of May 1890.
2. Tenders which must be accompanied with samples carefully labelled with Tenderer's name, and residence in full, and the earnest Fee of Rs. (20) Twenty hundred (in Currency notes or Government paper) will be received up to 1 p.m. (gun fire) on Monday the 10th February 1890 and should be superscribed "Tender for I. R. Waterproof Clothing."
3. Government or other securities should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.
4. The successful Tenderer will be allowed carriage over the company's system for delivery at Ajmere at Revenue Rate, viz., 12 pies per maund per mile.
5. The Agent does not bind him self to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th Jan. 1890.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on MONDAY, the 3rd February, 1890, at 1 p.m., to transact the following Business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1889.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments made by the Board of Mr. Louis Penny and of Sir Thomas Hailes Thompson, Bart., as Directors of the Company.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the chairman may lawfully entertain at the meeting.

By Order of the Board,
C. A. TURNER & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 1st February, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th January to the 3rd February, 1890, both days inclusive.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
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I HEREBY give notice that Messrs. NORRIE MITCHEL & Co., of Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay are no longer my Agents, for any purpose whatsoever.
I have appointed as my Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., Engineers &c., of Bombay, who are empowered to act for me and on my account in all business transactions, and to whom all inquiries respecting my machinery, etc., should now be addressed.—Dated this 29th day of November 1889

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BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.
THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF PICTURES, &c., will be OPENED to the Public by H. E. THE GOVERNOR, on WEDNESDAY, 12th February, 1890, at the Secretariat.
On TUESDAY EVENING, 11th February, a CONVERSAZIONE will be held for a Private View of the Exhibition, open only to Members of the Society and Lady Friends.
The latest date for receiving Framed Pictures and other Exhibits, is February 3, 1890. For Prospectuses and other particulars, apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY,

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Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
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RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
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Peking	H

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sessions, 10 a.m.
Manufacturing Company, 4 p.m.
the Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Dance, Ladies' Gymkhana.
Railway.
Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Grand Circus.

ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on ... Yesterday :—Arabis (s), Mangalore; and Orien... (s), Aden; and Nawab (s) Batoum. ...The following vessels sailed on the ... (s), Trieste, &c.; and Thibet (s), ... Yesterday :—Idar (s), Havre and Liverpool; ... (s), Antwerp; Sierra Nevada Akyab; and Satara (s), P Gulf via Karachi.

FAIR.—The annual fair of Shri Vithal Mankeshwar ... will be held to-morrow at Saparibaug Road, Parel, near Government House, when there will be a grand display of fireworks.

ROBBING AN IDOL IN A HINDOO TEMPLE.—A silver ornament called *kadas* and a silver *moghet*, plated with gold, of the collective value of Rs. 30, were stolen off a idol at Mothi Sha's Temple, on Friday evening last.

BURGLARY AT CURREY ROAD.—Sewpal Chuttoo, residing at Currey Road, reports that during his absence, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 5 p. m. on Friday, his house was entered into a box forced open, and property consisting of gold and silver ornament, currency notes, and cash of the collective value of Rs. 988 stolen therefrom.

TRAMCAR ACCIDENT.—While alighting from a tramcar on Friday a man, named Hajee Meya Hoosein Ally, fell and got three fingers of his left hand crushed by the wheels of the car passing over them. The fingers were amputated at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where he is at present under treatment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play at the Yacht Club this evening at half-past five the following programme :—

Lancers.....Faust up to date.....Meyer.
Valse.....Manolo.....Waldteufel.
Song.....Mona.....Adams.
Valse.....Love's Dreamland ...Roeder.
Selection.....Falka.....Chassaigne.
Polka.....Bella Brao.....Coote.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOL DEBATING SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the above society will be held in the Fort ... Room and Library Building, Fort, to-morrow, at 6 p.m., when a congratulatory address will be presented to Mr. Framjee Bomanjee Master, B.A., Head Master, Bombay High School and President Bombay High School Debating Society, for the success he has attained in passing eleven out of the nineteen candidates presented by him from his school in the Matriculation Examination of 1889. Mr. T. A Savage has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

COOK OR STEWARD.—A man named Rogers, who was described as a steward on board the s. s. Elba, was charged before Mr. Cooper yesterday, with wilful disobedience of orders. Captain Warrick, of the Elba, stated that Rogers was constantly drunk and neglected his work, and on Friday last refused to do any work. Rogers said he had been engaged as cook, and had afterwards been promoted to steward. He said he could not please both the Captain and the crew. The Magistrate sent Rogers to jail till the ship sails, and told the Captain that if he did not give satisfaction, he could put him before the *mast* if he liked.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Abdool ... Ibrahim, against whom there appeared a ... of ... convictions, was charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Byad with having in his possession a silver wristlet, valued at Rs. 12, which he was suspected to have stolen or fraudulently obtained, he being unable to account satisfactorily how he became possessed of the same, he at the same time being a noted thief. The accused was arrested on Friday at Cammatepoora 5th ... while endeavouring to dispose of the silver ... and it was subsequently discovered that the ... had recently been stolen, from a ... Dalgoe. Abdool Ebrahim was convicted ... sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at Duncan Road, respecting the death of Koosabai, woman, aged 60 years. Deceased on the 11th ultimo at 9 p.m., while attempting to cross the Erskine Road at its junction with Duncan Road was accidentally knocked down by a brougham and horse that was going at a moderate pace, and the wheels passing over both her legs bruised them, she was then taken to the J. J. Hospital where her wounds were dressed and afterwards taken home. The next day she was worse and again taken to the same hospital and remained there for eight days under treatment, and then taken home at her own desire. She died at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning. Deceased could see well but did not hear well. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A CORRESPONDENT says :—The Rev. Domingos Joao Leonardo De Nazareth of Ossagao Bardez, Goa, has taken charge of his appointment as Vicar of Caringham. This rev. gentleman was appointed in August last as missionary Vicar for the diocese of Cochin by his Grace the most Rev. Dom Antonio Sebastiao Valenti, D. D., Metropolitan Archbishop and Primate of Goa, Patriarch of the East, and of the Council of his Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal, whose piety and devotion to duty are well-known, and with whose administration all the members of his flock are perfectly satisfied. After this appointment the rev. gentleman came down to Bombay in September last, and accompanied his Lordship the Right Rev. D. Jose Gomes Ferreira, Bishop of Cochin. He is known to be a zealous minister, and has at his heart the welfare of his flock, and a desire to do good to the country, the secular interest of which he is called upon to watch and guide, and also to justify his appointment so as to reflect credit both upon himself and his temporal chief, his Christian Majesty the King of Portugal. The Rev. de Nazareth, we are glad to hear, has studied the language of Cochin, and is well reported for his ability and devotion.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MARRIOTT LAWN-TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP, Ist Exam.—To be played off by Saturday, 8th instant.
R. Jacob versus J. H. Shaw.
R. Anderson versus A. E. Barton.
C. Marshall versus A. K. Oliver.
H. R. Cobbold (bye).

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presides at the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced this morning. There are in all five cases for trial, six prisoners, of whom four are Hindus and two Mahomedans. One of the cases is of theft, uttering counterfeit coin, one of an attempt to murder, and two of criminal breach of trust as a carrier and as a servant, the prisoners being the same in both. These of the cases were committed by Mr. Cooper, and two by Mr. Ryan. The calendar stands as follows :—

1. Rama Govind, committed by Mr. Cooper, for theft in a building.

2. Abadalikhan Nannukhan and Abdul Rahman Hussinbax, committed by Mr. Ryan, for possession of instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin, &c.

3. Mahadeosing Narayen and Bhoja Bhima, committed by Mr. Cooper, for criminal breach of trust as a carrier, criminal breach of trust as a servant, voluntarily causing in concealing and disposing of stolen property.

4. Mahadeosing Narayen and Bhoja Bhima, committed by Mr. Cooper in another case, for similar offences as in the above case.

5. Bapoo Wittoo, committed by Mr. Ryan, for an attempt to murder.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair ... beautiful as well promoting the ... of the hair on bald spots, unless the glands ... Ask your Chemists for "The ... HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and ... everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. ... by the Anglo-American Co., Limited ... Road, London, England

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

THE hearing of the charge of a defamation, brought by Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, against Mr. Pandlik Ganesh, Municipal Engineer, was resumed before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday last. Lord Colin Campbell, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Jardine appeared for the defence.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen, in further cross-examination by Mr. Jardine, said there was a mistake in what he stated on the last occasion with regard to the quarries. There were seven or eight quarries working now; and a large, a goodly portion of the hill had been quarried away. The whole quarrying had not been going on against the wishes of the defendant.

A question of relevancy having been raised by Lord Colin Campbell at this stage, Mr. Jardine said his client was blaming and abusing Subnis, the manager, who had been ruining the property, and whom the complainant would not dismiss; and not the complainant himself.

His Worship said it was a pity the parties could not come to a settlement.

Mr. Jardine said he had done his best, but Mr. Shantaram wished to go on.

Cross-examination continued.—Mr. Shantaram had served notices upon the quarrymen, but they would not give up the work, and sent contrary notices. He had instituted two test suits to eject the quarrymen, but they had not yet come on. Witness thought that Subnis was a poor man. He had not heard of his or his wife's having any property to speak of. The accused had never objected to Subnis being retained in service, but Dabulkur had occasionally objected, because Subnis carried out the witness's orders. Witness had not resented Dabulkur's interference in the management of the estate, but had, on the contrary, invited his co-operation. Under present circumstances, witness would not dismiss Subnis even at the wishes of Dabulkur and one of the trustees. If he got the vote of one of the trustees on his side, he would insist on keeping Subnis in service, and would assert his strict right. He did not think the beneficiary should dictate to him as to who should manage the estate, although he was willing to follow, as far as he could, the wishes of the beneficiary in the management of the estate. Witness would not dismiss Subnis or remove the office from under his eye. Its present place was the witness's office as a pleader. Formerly it was in his own house. Witness considered himself responsible for, and had fixed the rates for the quarries. Subnis was not responsible for them. Witness made enquiries before letting the quarries but he did not know that the adjoining quarries were charging far higher rates. His information was that the rates for the adjoining quarries were nearly the same as those which he charged. Witness was not able to name the quarrymen who were then quarrying before last April without refreshing his memory by his notes.

Mr. Jardine: Now, can you name any quarrymen by refreshing your memory?

Witness named Wasudew Parshram, who was there in 1854, and was there still. Witness also named several quarrymen who were there before last April and were there still. Witness had confidence in Subnis but could not say whether Dabulkur had it. Complaints had been made by Dabulkur as to the low rates charged by Subnis and the estate being prejudiced; but he had not extended his enquiries beyond Subnis or the quarrymen.

Mr. Jardine: We have been telling Mr. Shantaram in and out of Court that the language we used was not regarding him, but regarding Subnis who has been mismanaging.

Cross-examination continued: Witness admitted that quarrying had the effect of affecting the rental of the adjoining bungalow.

In re-examination by Lord Colin Campbell, witness said that, in fixing the rates for the quarries, he did not depend upon the advice of Subnis exclusively. The rates depended upon the quantity of stone available for quarrying and the depth at which the stone lay from the ground. Where high rates had been fixed, difficulties had arisen in recovering rents and legal proceedings had to be adopted. Witness had visited the ground to satisfy himself as to the fairness of the rates charged. Dabulkur had been ang... with Subnis, because very frequently he asked money from ... consulting the trustees, and was refused. Witness has shown a willingness to carry out Dabulkur's wishes in this matter at once, but he could not stop the quarrymen at once. Witness had once been as a friend to Mr. Jardine's chambers to ask him if, believing the accused's denial to be false, he could accept his explanation as sufficient satisfaction to his feelings as a gentleman. A letter was drafted, but he left himself free as to the terms of the letter. He did not then believe that the proceedings would be prolonged.

Lord Colin Campbell said he did not propose to call any more witnesses, but would offer Subnis for cross-examination.

Balkrishna Subnis was then called and cross-examined by Mr. Jardine.—The accused did not abuse witness. Witness's quarries were inferior to Wadia's, but nearly equal to Tata's. Tata never got Rs. 100 or Rs. 125 per crowbar for quarries next to witness's. The only source of his property was his salary, which had been Rs. 35 per month for the last four years.

Mr. Jardine: You had lent large sums of money to different persons?

Witness said he had not. He had lent Rs. 450 and Rs. 1,450 in his wife's name. He had not lent Rs. 4,500 to Vitbal Succaram in July 1888. That sum was lent by his brother-in-law in the name of witness's wife. He had lent Rs. 1,000 in November 1888 to Balkrishna Tookdina; but the amount was included in the sum of Rs. 4,500 above mentioned. Those monies were the savings of witness and his brother, who lived jointly with him.

Mr. Jardine: Why were all these loans made in your wife's name, not in your own?

Witness said they were not all his monies; he had got some money from his mother-in-law. She was not a menial servant in the house of Kelkar, and had got the money from her deceased husband. All these loans were made to people out-side of Bombay, because there were no persons here in whom witness could place his confidence. (A laugh.)

Mr. Jardine: Well, I won't ask you any more questions after that. (A laugh.)

In re-examination by Lord Colin Campbell, witness said he had made savings during twenty-six years' service. In Mr. Narayen Wasudeo's time, witness got monies in addition to his salary.

There being no more witnesses for the prosecution, the defendant was allowed to make his statement. He said he denied having made use of any expression imputed to him against Mr. Shantaram. His conversation related entirely to Subnis's conduct. He checked his nephew who was putting several questions to Subnis regarding the quarries, witness and his nephew being then in their carriage opposite Mr. Shantaram's house. About 1 p.m. on the 1st October his nephew called at witness's residence and informed him that he learned that the quarries were not stopped. He said it was very annoying. Witness told him they must consult Mr. Bhaishanker, to whose office they went. He said the only course was to apply to the Court to remove the trustees. A meeting was appointed. As his nephew was to attain his majority in a few months, witness did not like the idea of going to the High Court. He told his nephew to request Mr. Khote to intercede. Mr. Khote suggested a reference to Mr. Shantaram; and they drove to his house. Subnis was sent for and explained what he had done to stop the quarrymen. Witness remarked to his nephew, "What is the good of speaking to this man, who tells one thing to the quarrymen, another to Mr. Shantaram, and a third to you?" Subnis said witness might say anything he liked. Witness thereupon remarked that if there be God, he would bring destruction to a man who was untrue to his master; that such was the work, not of a gentleman's son, but one who was born of low parents. Witness had always been repeating this explanation; and when he got a notice he went to Mr. Bhaishanker's residence at once and made a similar explanation.

Mr. Jardine asked if this was not satisfactory to his learned friend.

Lord Colin Campbell said he should like to consider the matter.

It being late, the matter was adjourned until 2-30 p. m. next Saturday. His Worship expressing a hope that he would not see the learned gentlemen that day before him, and that the matter would be settled before them.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 31st January, 1890.

Means of observations at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 1 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·926
Temperature of the Air	71·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·9
Dew Point	62·9
Relative humidity of Air	80
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 a.m. next day)	84·7
Minimum do. do (read at 6 a.m.)	70·5
General Directions of Wind	ENE, E, ENE, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	503
From midnight to midnight.	

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE usual general meeting of the above society was held at the society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 29th ult. Dr. W. Dymock, the vice-president, presided.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been confirmed,

The election of the following new members was announced :—Revd. A. F. Painter, Pallum, Cottayam *via* Alleppey; and Mr. W. F. Sinclair, Bombay, C. S., Collector of Alibag.

Mr. Kharsetji Rastamji Cama, and Mr. J. R. Duxbury were elected auditors to audit the accounts of the society.

The following donations were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—

To the Library.—From the Lieutenant-Governor, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Provincial Museum Minutes from August, 1883, to March 1888. From the Anthropological Society of Germany and Berlin, Gesellschaft fur Erdkunde Zu Berlin.

The following papers were then read. :—

ON SOME INDO-FRENCH AND INDO-DUTCH COINS, BY MR. T. J. SYMONDS, A. V. D., F. L. S., MADRAS.

Of recent years a considerable amount of interest has been aroused in that most fascinating study, Indian numismatics, a branch which, owing to the little historical knowledge we have of the earlier times, is rendered even more attractive here than in most countries. While Messrs. C. J. Rodgers, M. L. Dames, L. White King, Dr. Hoernle and other energetic students have been constantly of late years adding to the known lists of issues struck in northern India. Here, in the south, the Madras "Journal of Literature and Science,"* has been bringing out two or three monographs of a few of the coins of the better known dynasties of this part of the Peninsula. Comparatively little attention, however, seems to have been paid to the issues of the European powers who have from time to time had local mints in different parts of Southern India. With the exception of a brief notice of one or two of these in Captain Tufnell's "Hints to Coin Collectors in Southern India," and a short monograph by Messrs. Ranga Chari and Desika Chari on the issues of the Danes, and Dr. de Cuzha's very exhaustive lists of the local coins of the Portuguese, the issues of the French and Duch minted in Southern India have apparently escaped notice. A brief reference to some of these medals, which are now daily getting rarer and rarer, may therefore prove of interest. I do not make any reference either to the Dutch issues struck in Ceylon or to the coins of the English East India Company, as the former of these have received a considerable amount of notice, and of the latter a fairly comprehensive list has been given in Atkin's "Coin's of British Possessions and Colonies," and I believe a still more exhaustive catalogue is now in course of preparation by the superintendent of the Madras Central Museum. In the present paper, therefore, I propose to notice only those coins struck by the French and Dutch on the mainland.

As far as the present investigation goes to prove the only mint town possessed by the former of these two powers was Pondicherry, while the latter coined issues for circulation at Negapatam and Pulicat. The first of these possessions which lies in the Cuddalore district of the Madras Presidency was acquired by the French under Francois Martin in 1674, and although it was once taken by the Dutch and three times fell into the hands of the English, has with these exceptions remained a French colony till to-day. Unlike their brother colonists in India the English who minted issues as early as the reign of Elizabeth, or the Danes whose coins date back to the reign of Frederick III. in the middle of the seventeenth century, the French do not appear to have started a mint until the year 1739, and of this date only one coin is, as far as I can learn, known, and this rare specimen is now in the possession of the Madras Central Museum. Next to this the earliest date known is 1755. Figure 1 of the accompanying plate is an issue of that year. It is of very rude manufacture, bearing on the obverse the date (1) 755 in a lined circle and ring of dots, and on the reverse several *fleur-de-lis* enclosed in a plain lined circle. This coin weighs exactly 100 grs. The same year also witnessed the issue of a similar coin, also in copper, weighing ... grs., the half doubtless of the larger coin at the time of issue, but rendered lighter by much wear and corrosion. In this *fleur-de-lis* are surrounded by a dotted circle as is the date in figure 1. Between this and 1790, as far I have been able to learn, no dated coins were struck by the French in India. In that year, however, five years after the restoration of the colony to the French and prior to its third capture by Colonel Braithwaite in 1793, the coin represented by figure II.† was put into circulation. This exactly corresponds in weight with figure I. A silver coin (fig. 5), also ornamented on one side with several *fleur-de-lis*, and weighing 23 grs. has also been recorded and figured by Captain Tufnell in his "Mints to Coin Collectors in Southern India." This issue bears no date, and on the reverse appears a device which has, as far as I can learn, never been satisfactorily explained. It may not impossibly be intended for a crown or cap of liberty, though that on the reverse of figure 7, which is evidently intended to be a more artistic imitation of the same, resembles the former rather than the latter. In subsequent issues a single *fleur-de-lis* took the place of several, and was executed with a superior degree of skill, the reverse bearing the name of the mint-Town, Puducheri (Pondicherry.) Specimens of these are shown as figures 3 and 4, and these probably filled up the gap that occurs between the close of the eighteenth century, and the adoption of the French cock on the obverse which marks the issues of 1836 and 37. These copper issues are of two sizes, weighing 55 and 30 grs. respectively. Of this class of coin no silver issue appears to have been struck, nor has any gold coin of any description from a Indo-French Mint been heard of, as far as I can learn. In 1836 and 1837 the *fleur-de-lis* seems, as I have, said to have given way to the cock, in the local issues of the French mint. In silver two sizes were minted, which are shown on the accompanying plate as figures 7 and 8, their respective weights being 42 and 22 grs., the latter thus being slightly under the weight of the double fanam of the English East India Company which weighs usually about 26 grs. On the obverse of each of these coins is figured a cock with a ball in front, standing on a platform, beneath which appears the date (either 1836 or 1837 on all the specimens that I have been able to meet with.) A corresponding issue in copper, which weighs 55 grs., is shown as figure 6, and combines, with the same obverse and date, a reverse similar to that of the copper coins of the *fleur-de-lis* type already described. A rarer issue exactly corresponds to this, but is without the date in the exergue of the obverse. No smaller copper coin of the cock type appears to have been minted.

Figures 9 and 10 represent two copper coins which may have issued either from a Dutch or French mint. On both of these one side plainly bears the word, "Pondicherry" but the obverse of the former bears a device similar to that of the evidently Dutch issue shown as figure 11, but which it is hard to describe. Regarding this coin, Mr. Maurin Nabuys, in the "Revue Belge de Numismatique" of 1887 observes :—"Les Neerlandais, pendant le peu de tems quils purent en possession de Pondicherry (1693-1698) firent fabriquer des cas en cuivre. Ces pieces, devenues extremement rares, sont de precieux souvenirs historiques de la courte occupation neerlandaisi de cette place et certainment les seuls monuments numismatiques rappelant cet evenment memorable." It is, however, in my opinion, questionable whether the coin can be of such antiquity, as neither the style of mintage nor the appearance of the inscription would in my belief carry out the assumption. It is, I think, just as probable that the French used the same device on their coins as the Dutch, just as the English in several instances copied in their issues the style and general appearance of purely native coins. For instance, on one early issue of the English (?) East-Indian Company, locally minted, we find the native legend "Sri" occupying the obverse of the coin, on the reverse of which is the word "Kumpani Tamei." So also on the earliest pagodas the same deity adorned the English issues that was found on the coins of the later Visiznagar Kings; a special condition to that effect being inserted in their treaty with the English, when the latter power came into possession of Madras, and this design remained in use even after the early rude and spherical shaped pagoda gave place to the more modern stamped and milled type of the same coin. The author to whom I have alluded above states that the device on the obverse of figures nine and eleven represents "le Kali ou Sulf de Tanjore a ... corps vu de face," and compares it to the design on the Gupta issues of the second century A. D., to which it certainly bears a very distant resemblance.

* The "Madras Journal of Literature and Science," published by the Madras Literary Society, and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, and Edited by Captain R. H. Campbell Tufnell (Editorial Secretary.)

† The coins figured are taken from casts of issues in my cabinet, and that of Captain R. H. C. Tufnell, M.S.C.

A series of small square coins, all of which bear on one side in conjuction with other symbols the emblem of the bow, and which Captain Tufnell, has attributed to the latter chera, bears a de rice on one side by no means unlike this, and on some of these the resemblance to the typical figure of the Narasinha Avatar of Vishnu is very marked, while on others it appears to have degenerated into a design very much like that under reference. It is perhaps worthy of note that the *Vira Raja* gold fanam of the Westcoast bears, in many instances, an exactly similar device. Regarding figure 10, though the reading of *Puducheri* (Pondicherry) on the obverse is perfectly plain, there is not unfortunately sufficient left on the reverse to render the inscription legible, though it is to be hoped that in course of time specimens may be met with, on which other letters are plain; and we may thus be enable to decipher the other name, which may be that of some other mint town wherein some of the specimens were struck, the word Pondicherry merely being retained as the capital of the French possessions in India.

Regarding figures 11 and 12 there can be no room for doubt. Both are issues of the Dutch struck at Negapatam, a settlement which was captured by that power from the Portuguese, who originally annexed it in 1660 and, which remained in their possession till 1781, when it was taken by the English. The earliest stamp of coin struck then (Fig. 11) bears on one side the device to which we have alluded above, and on the other the name of the mint town (Negapatanam, Negapatam Town.) In the latter issue (figure 12) the obverse follows the style of Dutch coins struck in the various mints of Ceylon, bearing on the observe the monogram of the Company, viz., the letters, V. O. C. (Vereinigte Ostindische Compagnie) combined, the O. and the C. overriding the side lines of the V., the initial letter of the mint town, N, as in the Sinhalese issues, being inscribed above. On the reverse appears the name of the mint town in Tamil, the letters being, however, larger than those on the last, and the full inscription never appearing on an issue. Thus on the specimen here figured we find merely the intial "Na," and the "P" and "N."

Figure thirteen brings us to Pulicat, the only other mint town possessed by the Dutch in Southern India. As early as 1609, a fortified post was built there by them, to which they gave the name of Geldria, and which for a long time was the chief Dutch port in India. It passed into the hands of the British about the same time as Negapatam. On the obverse of the copper coins struck there the same monogram occurs as on those of Negapatam, to which I last alluded. The letter P., (often transposed by the ignorant native mint-men thus P) taking the place of the N. on those of the more Southerly mint. Here, too, it is hard to say what the device on the reverse may be. Captain Tufnell, in his "Hints to Coin Collectors in Southern India," states that "the two lower figures appear similar, and *may* be rude imitations of boats, on either side of which are two others equally, if not more, inexplicable, and beneath all what looks like an illiterate attempt to copy a Persian word." Another coin in his collection bears on the reverse what "by a vast stretch of imagination might be taken to read "Struck at Pulicat." It would also appear from the Records of the Madras Government that a *pagoda* was struck by the Dutch at Pulicat of the same stamp, but not three-quarters. The value of ours, which has raised great doubts and scandals upon our coins ... to the discredit of our *pagoda* and loss of our mint custom. No specimen, however, of these appear to have been preserved in any collection. In conclusion, I may add that I have duplicates of a few of the copper issues noticed above, which I shall be glad to exchange with Collectors for others.

ON THE TULSI PLANT; BY MR. H. A. ACWORTH, BOMBAY, C. S.

Of all the plants worshipped by Hindoos the *tulsi*, or sacred basil, is considered to be the most holy. There are several kinds of basil, but only the *Ocimum basilicum* or common basil, and *Ocimum sanctum* (Krishna tulsi), or sacred basil are, I believe, reckoned holy, and practically it is the latter that is almost universally worshipped. Strictly, the plant is sacred to Vishnu, and should be worshipped only by Vaishnavite households; but in practice the courtyard of every pious Hindoo's house contains a small plant of sacred basil growing on a pedestal of earth or masonry, which is called the *Tulsi brindavan*. Every morning, after bathing, this plant is worshipped by the Hindoos, both male and female, but particularly the latter. A book called the "Wanderings of a Pilgrim," and published in 1850, contains a well-executed illustration of a Hindoo seated before a *tulsi* plant, on to which water is slowly dropping from a *lotah* suspended above it. While the devotee is studying the *puranahs*. The practice of thus suspending a *lotah* full of water above the *tulsi* is confined to one month, *Weishalk Kheitra*. The writer of the "Wanderings of a Pilgrim," who, was the wife of a gentleman in the Civil Service, adds :—"At Benares I saw, on the side of the Ganges, a number of pillars hollowed at the top, in which the Hindoos had deposited earth and had planted the *tulsi*. Some devotees were walking round these pillars, pouring water on the sacred plant, and making *salaam*. My bearers at Prag had a *tulsi* in front of their house under a *peepul* tree . . . of an evening they lighted a small hiragh before it. If one of these sacred plants die, it is committed in due form to Gunga-jee, and when a person is brought to die by the side of the sacred river, a branch of the *tulsi* . . . . is planted near the dying man's head." She also says that the plant is reverenced by Musulmans as well as Hindoos, and that the prophet said of Hasan and Hussein that they where "his two sweet basils in the world." In another illustration, in the same work, of articles taken out of the possession of kings a branch of *tulsi* is shown resting on an earthen pot, as well as a Shalagram stone lying between two leaves of *tulsi*. Among the ceremonies with which the tulsi is worhipped is circumambulation, as this authoress remarked, and she was right in noticing that it is used at funeral ceremonies. It is also often made into a rosary. The *tulsi* and Vishnu (Shalagram) are married on Kartik Ekadashi in the Devali. The common legend on the subject is that *tulsi* was a disciple of Vishnu who aspired to be his wife, that this excited the jealousy of Laksmi, who changed her into the basil plant, but that Vishnu, influenced by her religious austerities and devotion, promised that he would always be with her under the form of the Shalagram, and that therefore the Shalagram is a way laid between two leaves of *tulsi*. Some people say that the plant is worshipped because in its roots are found all the sacred shrines, in its centre all the deities, and on its top all the Vedas. The following is another of the prevaling myth upon the subject :—Tuelsi was the daughter of the monarch Dharmad waja. She was a young woman of much piety, and retired to the great Badarika Shrama to exercise her austerities and devotions to Vishnu. She was there prevailed upon by the monster Shankhachuda, who must have been a "most delicate monster," to marry him, and after their union Shankhachuda became so formidable in virtue of his wife's austerities as to waste and harry the inhabitants of the earth, and overcome the gods themselves in many a battle. This condition of things called for exceptional effort on the part of the celestials; so that after assembling and discussing the subject in what was presumably their "standing committee" they appealed to Brahma. Things had, however, gone too far for Brahma, and all he was able to do was to take the gods with him to petition Vishnu. But Vishnu refused to intervene in person, as Shankhachuda and his wife were devotees of his own. He consented, however, to accompany and countenance a further deputation to Mahadev, or the great god. Mahadev agreed to give his aid and went forth to battle; but the austerities of Tulsi were too powerful, and he was unable to prevail against Shankhachuda. Further deliberation on the part of the gods became necessary, and at last it was agreed that Vishnu should defile Tulsi by assuming the person of her husband and violating her. This detestable scheme was successfully carried out; victory returned to the gods, and Mahadev slew the demon Shankhachuda. But Tulsi discovered the trick, and resolved to lay on Vishnu her solemn curse. She was induced to abstain from doing so by Vishnu's entreaties and his promise that he would join himself to her. He changed her, therefore, into the form, which during the Kali Yuga she is to bear, that of the basil plant, and promised prosperity and blessedness to all women who should worship it. And this is the cause of the cult of the *Tulsi*. Fryer writes as follows about the *tulsi* :—"They (the Hindoos) plaster cow-dung before their doors to keep themselves clean, having a little place or two built up a foot square of mud, where they plant calaminth, or by them call *tulsi*, which they worship every morning and evening with diligence. The reverence paid to the *tulsi* is by no means confined to India. In "The Gyalace" by P. Bent, this passage occurs : "I have frequently realised how much price the basil is in Greece for its mystic properties. The herb, which they say grew on Christ's grave, is almost worshipped in the Eastern Church. On St. Basil's day women take strips of this plant to be blessed in church. On returning home they cast more on the floor of the house to secure luck for the coming year. They eat a little with their household, and no sickness, they maintain, will attack them for a year. Another bit they put in the cupboard, and firmly believe that their embroideries and silken raiments will be free from the visitation of rats, mice, and moths for the same period." The *tulsi* is not, I believe, mentioned as an object of worship in the Vedas, nor does any early ritual for it worship exist. The inference would seem to be that the worship was found by the Aryan conquerors in existence among the aboriginal inhabitants of India, and its adoption by the former, particularly as a special female cult, may possibly be attributal to marriage by the priestly classes of the Aryans with the aboriginal females. On the other hand, the fact of its existence in the east of Europe and the countries on the Syrian seaboard is not explicable in a similar manner. It seems not improbable that the reverence paid to the basil may be attributable to the value attached to it for its medicinal properties. These are held in high esteem in this as well as other Oriental countries. According to Pundit Narsinha (Nighantaraj, p. 110) the sacred basil removes cold, destroys intestinal worms, and evil spirits, and alleviates vomiting. It is used to flavour food or else medicinally, in most parts of the world. In England it is cultivated as a culinary aromatic.

Dr. Dymock announced that Colonel E. J Gunthorne had accepted the office of President for the current year.

Thanks were voted to Messrs. Symonds and Acworth for their contributions, and the meeting was dissolved.

* "They all have on the reverse the same symbol which may be compared to an altar or drum shaped object (?.) The obverse has generally a bow and tube or more five-pointed pipe, or standards in one instance together with an elephant, in others a weapon like a sacrificial bill or axe." -Sir W. Elliot's "Coins of Southern India," Num. Orientalis.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 29.

Scott, Captain, Bo, 21 Lanc Fusils, on leave, from Satara.

FEBRUARY 1.

Leslie, 2ndLt, RE, passing through to Lahore, from Poona.

Ransom, Lieut, Bo Staff Corps, on furlough, from Ahmedabad.

Kirk, Lieut, Bo, 21 R Lanc Regt, on duty from Deolali.

Wighton Lt Col, Bo, Ord Dept, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 29.

Talcon, Lieut, Beng, 4th Sikhs, on leave, to Abbottabad.

JANUARY 31.

Geoghgan, Capt, Bo 3rd Cavy, on dudy, to Poona.

FEBRUARY 1

Leslie, 2nd Lt, RE, on duty, to Lahore.

Dyne, 2nd Lt, Beng, The Buffs, on duty, to Dum Dum.

Brown, Lieut Beng, The Devon Regt, on leave, to Rawalpindi.

FEBRUARY 2.

Graves, Bde Surg, Bo Med Staff, from sick leave, to Mhow.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Poona, 31st January 1890.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Staff and Details, Asirgarh—Surgn H Herbert, IMS, offg 17th Bo I, to the medical charge, vice Surgn J Crimmin, VC, transferred to the Civil Dept, but will not join the appointment until further orders.

23rd Bo I—(2nd Bn Rl Regt) Bo I, Lieut R J Ross, 2nd Mdx Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to ofte as Wing Officer on probation dated 22nd January 1890.

With reference to G O G No 32 of 1890, Surgn C R Egan, MB, Med Staff, is appinted to general duty, Bombay Dept.

Under instructions from the Horse Gds it is notified that an exchange of Batta between the officers named below has been sanctioned, provided that the public be put to no expense by the arrangement :—

Royal Dub Fusrs—Capts J F Sheppard, 1st Bn and G A Shadforth, 1 Bn.

The Govt of India have sanctioned the exchange of stations between 1st class Vety Surgns, M C Mitchell of the Bo Establ and C W Gillard of the Madras Establ on the understanding that no expense is caused to the State thereby.

The undermentioned offrs have leave of absence :—

2nd Leicester—Capt E R Scott to England for 6 months, on medical certificate Lieut F E Glossop to remain in England in extension from 4th Jan to ... Feb 1890, on medical certificate.

2nd Mdx—Maj H M Williams to England. for 2 months, on private affairs pending retirement from the service.

... Lieut ... Bombay Regiment to remain in England in extension from 27th Feb to 2nd May 1890 on medical certificate.

Medical Staff—Surgn R Holyoake, to England for 6 months, on private affairs.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, Commanding Bo. Vol. R. Corps.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1890.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m. St. Mary's School, Nesbit Road, Mondays and Fridays at 5 p.m. Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays at 5-15 p.m. Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays at 5 p.m. Scottish School, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 p.m. St. Peter's School, Masagon, Mondays and Thursdays at 4 p.m. India British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 p.m. St. Mary's School, Nesbit Road, Tuesdays at 4-15 p.m., and Thursdays at 7-15 a.m. Catholic High School, Mondays 3 to 4 p.m., and Thursdays, 4 to 4-30 p.m. John Connon School, Wednesdays and Fridays, 4 to 5 p.m.

2. There will be Company drill for officers and N.C. officers at the Oval, at 6-30 a.m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

3. The class of instruction for Proficiency certificate will meet at Head-quarters at 5-45 p.m. on Wednesday, the 5th instant, and every Wednesday, until further orders.

4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to the F Company :—No. 2876 Vol. A, Samuel.

By Order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding Bombay Vol. Artillery.

Bombay, 3rd February 1890.

1. Detail. Orderly officer for the day—2nd Lieut. L. Penny; next for duty—Lieut. J. S. Slater; Orderly Sergt., Sergt. S. W. Chart.

2. The Battery will parade at 6 a.m. for the annual practice, at 4-45 p.m. Members not parading at the camp can join the Battery at Pilot Bunder 10 minutes later and up to 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.

3. Sergeants in charge of Sub-Divisions will send in to the Adjutant's Office without delay the names of the members remaining in Camp. They will also send in the names of any members who may join the camp during any part of the week.

4. The following gentleman having joined as an honorary member, is taken on the strength accordingly, from the 1st instant :—Frank Raper, Esq.

5. It is notified for information that members remaining in camp should be in camp by 9-30 p.m. daily, or obtain leave from the Commanding Officer in writing.

By order,
A. LESLIE, Captain,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice PARSONS.)

For Dismissal.

666-89—Little, S, F and N—Purmanundas Jewandas vs C Akilandaiya.

To speak to the minutes of the order of reference.

268-89—Ardesir, H and D—Thackar Dewcura Coorji vs Jamadar Galabhin Nassur and others—Jefferson, B, D and

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1.

A FURTHER decline of ½ per cent. in Consols at 97⅛ is reported by Reuter's London Financial telegram of yesterday evening. Silver remained at 44 ⅛d. per oz., and Thursday's quotations are repeated for Rupee Securities in each denomination. Indian Sterling Loan also comes unchanged. Braziers' Copper was 10s. lower, at £59 per ton. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 88; Exchange on London was again a shade easier, at francs 25·25.

In the General Produce Markets, Bombay linseed had advanced 3d. per quarter, both on the spot and to arrive, say, to 42s. and 42s. 3d. per quarter ex-quay, respectively. Rapeseed was unchanged. Wheat was dull, and both No. 1 Soft White and Soft Red on the spot in Liverpool show a further decline of 1d. per cental the former being quoted at 6s. 11d. and the latter at 6s. 5d. ex-quay. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,760,000 quarters, or 40,000 quarters less than was upon the water on the same day last week.

Cotton in Liverpool was quiet, all round, yesterday, the total Sales again reaching only 8,000 bales, and again including 600 Surats. The price of spot Mid.-American remained at 6 1-16d.; but in Arrivals there was an advance of 1-32d. in the nearest position at 6d. per lb. and of 3-64d. for January and February deliveries at 6 1-64d., more forward deliveries being unchanged, or 1-64 by 1-32d. higher. Prices of East Indian Cotton were unaltered excepting the quotation for Fair Cocconada, which comes 1-16d. higher, at 4 9-16d. per lb. The day's Imports were 20,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady. This afternoon the Liverpool Market closed quiet again both generally and for Surat, the total Sales having aggregated 7,000 bales, inclusive of 800 East Indian. Spot and arrival prices were quite unchanged. The day's Imports were 15,000 bales.

A material diminution in the week's Sales in Liverpool is shown by the figures wired by Reuter yesterday, the total at 59,000 bales, being 17,000 bales less than for the previous week; but the amount taken by the trade and forwarded was 5,000 bales greater, at 132,000 bales. The Imports were 36,000 bales heavier, at 113,000 bales. The total Stock had increased by 22,000 bales, and was greater, compared with last year's figures and those for the year before at the same time, by 307,000 bales, and 195,000 bales, respectively. The total Visible Supply had diminished by 30,000 bales; but of East Indian Cotton there were 23,000 bales more in sight. Compared with the figures for last year, as given below, the total Visible Supply was yesterday greater, by 315,000 bales; and by 67,000 bales as against the year preceding, while in the case of East Indian Cotton an increase of 73,000 bales in one case, and of 20,000 in the other is shown. In prices, Mid.-American was 1-16d. lower yesterday than it was a week ago, and Arrivals had declined 1-32 to 5-64d., but an advance of 1-16d. per lb. had been established in Dhollera and "Good" Hinguaghat, and of 3-16d. in Tinnevellys. The price of Mid-American in Liverpool yesterday was 9-16d. higher than at this time last year, and ⅛d. above that which ruled at the same time in 1888.

Beyond a decline of two points in April Futures, there was no change in rates in New York yesterday. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 30,000 bales, and the arrivals for the week had been rather in excess of those for the corresponding week last year, and considerably so as against 1888. The figures from the opening of the season now show an increase of 462,000 bales, and 323,000 bales compared with those for 1889 and 1888, respectively. The quantity of cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 6,020,000 bales, the estimate on the previous Friday having been 4,900,000 bales. To-day's message reports a decline of 1-16 in spot Mid-Uplands, at 10 15-16 cents., and quotes May Futures at 10·96 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 20,000 bales, going against 16,000 bales last year, and 18,000 bales the year before.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Week's receipts	155,000	150,000	123,000
" exports to U. K.	49,000	60,000	97,000
" " Continent	35,000	54,000	25,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	4,206,000	4,446,000	4,583,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,909,000	1,737,000	1,538,000
" " to Continent do.	1,268,000	1,324,000	1,321,000
Stock in the Ports	674,000	927,000	926,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 31st ult. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds	2,030,000	2,771,530	2,028,000
" Surats	314,000	271,020	334,470
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	993,000	695,400	796,670
" London	17,000	6,000	25,000
American afloat	120,000	158,000	270,000
East Indian "	17,000	51,000	22,000
	1,206,000	8,981,00	1,116,670
Price of Mid.-Americans	6 1-16d.	5½d.	5 9-16d.
" Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.	4 13-16d.	4 7-16d.
Difference	1½d.	11-16d.	1½d.

Here we have had a dull market for the staple to-day, demand both from local spinners and exporters having almost ceased; but rates are quoted as before in the absence of fresh business to test them. A contract is reported in "Fine" Broach, for April delivery, at Rs. 246; but, beyond this, the only business that has transpired is the purchase of a few hundred bales in the aggregate of ready Bengals, at Rs. 189; and Dhulia, at Rs. 194½ per candy.

WHEAT.—The dull accounts from the other side coupled with the other causes which militate against a return of activity to this market have led to another very quiet day, hardly any fresh business having transpired; but dealers quote previous prices for all descriptions.

SEEDS are in some demand for export; but transactions are still upon only a moderate scale, the tone of the market, however, being steady, and rates quoted as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,468 bales.
Wheat	7,102 cwts.
Linseed	1,986 "
Rapeseed	3,150 "
Gingelly	3,231 "
Ground Nuts	12,831 "
Castor Seed	921 "

FREIGHTS.—There has been a little more demand for tonnage felt to-day, and we call the market steady. The Idar (s) filled up at 20s. 3d. for Liverpool shipment to-day. Speculators are reported to have taken up a steamer for Liverpool or Antwerp, for April loading, at 22s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been flat at our quotations, and business very restricted both ready and forward. Three months' sight Credits, for future delivery, may be quoted at 1s. 5-7-16d. for February from the 10th, 1s. 59-32 to ⅛d. for early March, 1s. 5 3-16d. for April, and 1s. 5⅛d. for May; and ready rates as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 11-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 9-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 7-16d. "
Credits 3 do.	1s. 5 17-32d. "
France 3 do.	1·34½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm again with an upward tendency, and the rate for Four per cents advanced to 98½ for cash and the settlement, which rate was maintained to the close, the same having been wired from Calcutta. For the March account, 98½ has still been quoted; and 100½, nominal for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been quiet with few transactions reported even on the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip. We have, however, to report a decline of Rs. 50 per share in Bombay United; of Rs. 30 in Imperial; of Rs. 25 in Howard and Bullough; of Rs. 15 in Connaught; and of Rs. 10 in Empress, as our quotations. Khatao Macoonji, on the other hand, are Rs. 15 higher, at Rs. 555; and New Great Eastern Rs. 5 up, at Rs. 610; Bombay-Burma are Rs. 50 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 10 in the third, at Rs. 2,650 and Rs. 760, respectively.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, FEB. 1.

10 p.m.	75·5

SUNDAY, FEB. 2.

6 a.m.	71·3
10 a.m.	77·3
2 p.m.	82·1
6 p.m.	81·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A REGISTERED OCCURRENCE OF TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE MUST BE ADVANCED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

GILCHRIST—HATHORN—Jan. 14, at St. George's Presbyterian Church, Croydon, Rev R J Gilchrist M A, to Lily, daughter of late Maj J G Hathorn, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

KEEPER—WILKS.—Dec 31, at the residence of the bride's father, Surg-Maj W W Keeper, H M Bengal Army, to Alice Rosalie, daughter of Matthew Wilks, Esq of Cruikston Park, near Galt, Canada, and of New York City.

PRETTYMAN—FREMANTLE.—Jan 9, at the Chatheral, Charles Henry Sheffield Prettyman, Commander, Royal Navy, H M S Inconstant, to Agnes, daughter of Col F Fremantle, CB, commanding the Devonshire District.

DEATHS.

CRACROFT.—Jan 14, at Brunswick-gardens, Hemington, Maj-Gen J E Cracroft, late Bengal Staff Corps, 68.

KENNY.—Jan 16, at Ryeworth House, Cheltenham, Wilmot Kenny, Esq, late Col of Madras Staff Corps, 67.

PEARSON.—Jan. 13, at the Elms, Abbasley, Worcestershire, Fanny Louisa, daughter of late Maj H E Pearson, H E I C S, 45.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

JACOB—MYERS.—February 1st, at the Mission Church, Girgaum, by the Rev R A Sq dres, assisted by the Rev J M Macdonald, George Jacob, of the Bombay Civil Service, to Emily Ada Myers, of the I F N S & I Secry, Youngest daughter of the late Lancelot Myers, of Fildes, Cambridgeshire.

PEREIRA—DE SOUZA.—January 23rd, at the Church of N S de Gloria, Masagon, by the Most Rev Dr Antonio da Costa, Archbishop of Cranganor and Bishop of Damaun, Joseph Frank Pereira, Acting Chief Superintendent, Military Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments, Secretarias, to Maria Livia, eldest daughter of Dr T J Lucio de Souza.

GOA.

DEATH.

DE SOUZA.—January 29, at Bastora (Goa), Peter Sec et M J G de Souza, head Printer, *Bombay Gazette*, aged 14 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARTER.—January 27th, at Shibberiah, near Ulubberiah District Howrah, the wife of R E Carter, P W D, of a son.

MACDONALD.—January 28th, at 16 Mangoe Lane, the wife of R J Macdonald, of a son.

STEVENSON.—January 25th, at Alipore, Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon J Stevenson, M B, F R C S E, Medical Staff, of a daughter.

SMYTH.—January 27th, at Kapurthala, the wife of G Smyth, C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ORMSBY—MONEY.—January 1st, at Exeter, by the Rev F Sheldon, Vincent Alexander Ormsby, Lieut, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, eldest son of Captain G F Ormsby, late of "The Bays," to Agnes Ada, eldest daughter of Colonel Rowland Ernie Kyrle Money, Bengal Staff Corps.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1890.

THE addresses of the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor at the Convocation of the University of Bombay last week were so plainly complementary the one to the other that it is somewhat surprising to notice that an attempt has been made to establish a discord between them. There is indeed a strange disposition to set good people by the ears in the complaint that Lord Reay, in rising after the Vice-Chancellor had concluded, choked the good ethical seed sown in Dr. Mackichan's peroration. Is there not here something of the "sub-acid" spirit which we have been told ran through the Chancellor's brief address, but which may much more easily be detected in the not too courteous attempt of the same critic to trace the scholarly embellishments of Sir Raymond West's academic discourses to the Encyclopædia, and to depreciate his habit of treating things by the comparative method as a mere passion of learning? The late Vice-Chancellor may have the defects of his qualities, but it was scarcely necessary to bring him and his successor in the vice-chair into comparison, any more than it was necessary to censure Lord Reay for not having made a long speech, and at the same time to complain that he had spoilt Dr. Mackichan's peroration. Taken together, the two addresses constitute an acceptable commentary on the work which has been done in the University during the past year, and they are full of suggestiveness as to its future policy. Lord Reay's reference to the still unsolved problem of the reform of legal education has not yet, so far as we know, been made the subject of a protest by the three judges who heard it—"all in their robes." None of the judges left the Convocation Hall when the Chancellor told the Senate that since Justinian's day the jurists had endeavoured to prevent the divorce of law from common sense, and it must have amused those of them who have a sense of humour to find next morning how ardent a champion of their dignity had sprung up in the night. All reasonable people must have recognised in the passage in which Lord Reay dealt with the Faculty of Law a sound educational principle laid down with equal propriety and good sense. "Your standard must vary," he said, "as modern developments make it necessary to change your laws, and it is imperative upon you to take care that the students who pass through that examination should be well versed in the philosophy of law." The answer which is given to this by the critic who watched the judges "all in their robes" is that the native mind is too prone to philosophise, and that it is better to teach Indian students the law as it actually exists than to teach them the philosophy of law. As a plea for narrowness in education it would be difficult to rival this. It rules out Justinian as a merely obsolete author, the amusement of scholars, but the unprofitable darkener of counsel of all practical lawyers. It puts Sir Henry Maine on the *Index expurgatorius* of the Law Library, and proclaims the supreme advantage to a lawyer and a magistrate of knowing nothing of the principles of the laws he expounds or administers. It sets aside as an idle superfluity everything in the way of extra professional education, and leads by direct analogy to the proposition that the graduate in medicine had better learn nothing but medicine, and that provided a candidate can show that he knows enough of English to understand his text-book, all guarantees for general culture should be done away with.

It was scarcely fair to the Vice-Chancellor to associate him with this view of the case by crediting him with the belief that the native mind is too prone to philosophise. Dr. Mackichan's observations in this direction may speak for themselves. They certainly give no support to the doctrine that we can best rear a race of efficient lawyers and magistrates in India by reducing professional training to the narrowest technical level, and by divorcing substantive law from the philosophy which suffuses it. This view of the case is rebuked by the Vice-Chancellor in a passage which it would be a pity to paraphrase:—"The peculiarity in the mental acquisition of the true student is that he has learnt to regard the realm of truth as one, and refuses to acknowledge anything in its isolation from other branches of knowledge. From this has come the philosophic breadth of men of true University culture, who have enjoyed the benefits of that illumination which has reached them in reflection from the many-sided body of truth. It has saved them from a narrowness, a one-sidedness of thought, from which their contemporaries of equal or greater distinction have not been free. This worthier ideal of the office of a University is a sufficient answer to any plea for lowering and narrowing the standard of professional education. Dr. Mackichan was indeed as jealous as we should have expected him to be of the integrity of the standards of the University. He disposed of an agitation which has had small claims upon the encouragement of any friend of education by reminding the students that it is not the main function of a University to facilitate the attainment of a degree, but to uphold the standard of intellectual culture and to improve the methods by which that standard may be attained. We see no essential discord between this obviously sound view of the matter and Lord Reay's suggestion for the establishment of a Board of Studies in the University. It is open to debate whether the examination papers should be submitted to the Board, as the Chancellor suggests, before they are issued. Certain practical difficulties in the way of this would present themselves while a scheme of this kind was being elaborated and it may be that it would suffice to give a mainly retrospective action to such a Board. But the fear that the creation of a Board constituted to maintain, in Lord Reay's words, "that continuity of standards, which is so desirable" would result in a degradation of the standard, seems to us to be very inconsequent. A raising of standards would be quite as likely under such a body as a lowering of them. They would at least be regulated, instead of being left as now to fluctuate with every change in the *personnel* of the examining body.

We desire to give no encouragement to complaints against the severity of the examination papers, for nowhere have the students who wish to have things made easy for them been more consistently discountenanced than in these columns. But while it is necessary that the standards of the University examinations should be jealously maintained, it is also necessary that there should be something like an equality amongst them, not only from year to year, but as between subject and subject. It would be inconvenient to single out specifically the examinations in any particular subject as examples of the fluctuating requirements of examiners from one year to another. This would seem to be making a complaint against particular examiners, whereas the complaint is not against individuals but against a system. But we have before us the returns of a series of examinations on a subject which need not be specified that will well illustrate the evil. In a given year the percentage of failures in this subject was twenty-five. Next year a new examiner comes on the scene, and the percentage of failures suddenly rises to forty-two. Two years later, when the same examiner was temporarily absent, the failures fell to twenty-two per cent. He returned next year, and they at once rose to sixty-nine per cent. In the presence of a record like this, the presumption certainly is that the cause of fluctuation is not in the colleges, but in the examiner. The system pursued in the colleges is uniform—at all events it does not capriciously change from year to year. The *personnel* in the Colleges is constant, and the quality of the teaching, whether it be good or bad, may not only be presumed to be fairly kept up, but the reports of the Government inspector give no reason to believe that it rises and falls in ratio with the sudden and startling variations indicated in such percentages as we have quoted. Again, take such a subject as English. When the mofussil schools were examined separately from those in Bombay, the failures in English in Bombay averaged twenty-five per cent., whereas those in the mofussil, where the English was notoriously inferior to that in Bombay, were only twenty per cent. When the two sets of schools were put under one set of examiners, the disparity disappeared; the inference *prima facie* being that the difference in merit was not in the schools themselves but in the standards set up by the examiners. The disparity, as we have said, is in the percentages not only of passes from one year to another but of passes in different subjects in the same year. One salient illustration of this is supplied in the experience of an institution in Bombay of exceptionally good standing. Of the candidates whom it sent up for examination in a language upon which particular care is bestowed, sixty-one-per cent. failed, yet it cannot be alleged that the students were either badly prepared or that they were unusually stupid young men, since only three per cent. of them failed in other languages. Here we are merely illustrating the defects of the system; it is not pretended that the illustration covers the whole ground on which cause of complaint has arisen. If the Syndicate are satisfied that such variations as we have indicated are to be explained by corresponding variations in the quality of the teaching, they should say so. Their judgment would in that case constitute a call upon the managers of the institutions concerned to mend their ways and send to the examination students better fitted for the test. But the presumption is against that view, and they have produced no evidence that will disturb it. While that is so, the public have a right to ask what course the Syndicate are prepared to take in order to introduce more unity in the standards than the percentages we have given will allow us to believe has been observed of late. The Syndicate have not discharged their final obligations to the candidates when they have appointed examiners, though the objections which have been taken to Lord Reay's proposal seem to imply that they have, and that any attempt to establish harmony and a reasonable equality in the standards of examination would reduce the authority of the examiners, and would eventually lower the University tests. If the Syndicate can supply a remedy by themselves exercising a more efficient oversight, there will be the less reason for having recourse to a Board of Studies. But in the presence of such an obviously unsatisfactory state of things as we have described, an attitude of *non possumus* would not be the right one for the Syndicate to assume.

THE Indo-Portuguese newspapers have one and all reproduced our forecast of the political consequences which will probably accrue to the monarchies of Portugal and Spain from the sense of humiliation brought home to the populations of both countries by the present acute aggravation of a situation which for years past has been felt to be intolerable. Our reference to the possibility, even the high probability, that the two sorely tried dynasties may disappear from the Peninsula to give place to an Iberian Republic, is, we note with interest, regarded as evidence of a correct appreciation of the nature of the forces at work. The Republican idea is one which Castelar has made familiar in Spain, and the present exasperation in Portugal is calculated to add to the by no means inconsiderable number of the converts to it amongst the Portuguese. Sagasta, Castelar's colleague during the brief Republican experiment which a military coup d'état put an end to that Queen Isabella's son might be placed on the throne which the hard fates have now replaced by a cradle, has been again called on to form a ministry under the Regency of the little King's widowed mother. This is in effect handing over the direction of

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A MEETING of the Reception Committee, appointed by the Corporation to organise a fête in the Victoria Gardens on the return of Prince Albert Victor of Wales at the close of his Indian tour was held on Saturday at the Municipal Offices. The progress made by the sub-committees, consisting of members of the Municipality and those who have given their co-operation, was considered. It appears that a good deal of work has been done towards the organisation of the different parts of the fête. Promises of support have been obtained for the Horse Show from Kattyawar, Rajputana, Hyderabad, and elsewhere, and a very good local show is counted upon. It was decided to request the Standing Committee to recommend the Corporation to vote Rs. 12,500 for the fête and illumination in the Gardens. The Corporation will at its next meeting take into consideration any suggestions made by the public meeting in the Town Hall on Friday next with a view to joint action with the committee to be then appointed. In any case it seems desirable that the city should place *en fete* public property identified by name or otherwise in a special manner with the Royal Family. Taking this as a guiding principle, the Victoria Gardens, named after her gracious Majesty, the Queen's canopied statue, and the equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales, are marked out for conspicuous honour. Of course other places will not be overlooked. The most artistic and striking illumination in or around Bombay during the Queen's Jubilee was undoubtedly the bold sign manual of "Victoria" lined in fire on the steep scarp of Malabar Hill. We believe it is contemplated to renew the memory of this original and telling device by writing "Albert Victor" in gigantic letters of light on the side of the Hill, to be seen by the whole City across Back Bay in the night.

IN consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Justice Bayley will preside at the Criminal Sessions to-day.

ON their homeward journey from India, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are expected to remain in Canada for a month, and to arrive in England during the last week in June, when, *Truth* says, they will go direct to Windsor on a visit to the Queen.

LORD HARRIS presided on the evening the mail left, over a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, when Mr. F. C. Danvers, Registrar and Superintendent of Records, read a paper on "the India Office Records."

LORD FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY does not abandon the profession of arms on succeeding to the peerage, says "Atlas." He was offered just before coming into the title, the command of a division in India, and he has expressed himself willing to accept it. He has arrived in England from Alexandria, where he has commanded the garrison since February 1887, and will leave for India in March, to enter upon his new duties, on Sir George Greaves' transfer to the command of the Bombay Army.

"CAW me, caw thee!" exclaims the *World*. "Look out for something pretty about the Speaker in the next number of *Pepys's Miscellany* (the *World's* name for the *Review of Reviews*), for Mr. Wemyss Reid has already recorded his belief that Mr. Stead is 'one of the very ablest journalists of the country, a man rich in fertility of resource, in originality, in inventiveness, richer still, if that be possible, in the strength and courage of his convictions.' But why the plural? Mr. Stead was only convicted once."

THE investiture of the new King of Portugal as a Knight of the Garter will take place in the spring, if the African dispute is settled, but it is not yet decided whether it will be necessary to despatch a special mission to Lisbon for the ceremony. The Duke of Abercorn will probably be selected as Envoy Extraordinary if a special mission is sent out.

A CORRESPONDENT at Rawal Pindi, who has in times past sent Mr. Labouchere mournful reports of the condition of society at that station, owing to the unsocial exclusiveness of the General, now tells a completely different tale. Sir Thomas Baker is now, it would seem, the most popular officer conceivable, and all grades of Rawal Pindi society are basking in the sunshine of his affable smile. This revolution is attributed to the advent of a new A. D. C. "As far as I can make out," writes Mr. Labouchere, "it really does seem that, socially speaking, what short of a man the General is, provided the Aide-de-Camp is up to the mark. A more probable solution is that the new aide-de-camp is one of those scandal-mongers who are the bane of every station, and who, when they are found, should invariably

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

LORD NAPIER'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

Colonel Sir C. T. Chesney, C.B., R.E., Military Member of the Viceroy's Council, has been appointed Commandant of the Royal Engineers in succession to the late Lord Napier of Magdala.

The official announcement appeared in last night's Gazette.

PIRACY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The British steamer Fastnet has arrived at Queenstown with several of her crew in irons charged with piracy.

The mutineers are charged with murdering the second engineer of the vessel and dangerously wounding the first engineer.

LORD HARTINGTON'S HEALTH.

Lord Hartington, who was to have left London for Cairo yesterday, on recovery from congestion of the lungs, has been pronounced by his medical advisers to be too weak to travel at present.

SIR DRUMMOND WOLFF AND THE SHAH

Sir Drummond Wolff denies that any disturbance took place at the Shah's palace at Teheran, as reported by the *Times* correspondent at Pera.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

Russian and French agents are actively engaged urging the British evacuation of Egypt.

FRESH EMEUTES IN CRETE.

Four Turkish soldiers have been killed in Crete, fresh disturbances having occurred.

The natives, fearing consequences, are flying to the mountains.

THE MALABAR COLLISION.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

Yesterday a Naval Court of Inquiry called to investigate the circumstances attending the accident to the troopship Malabar having heard the evidence exonerated the Commander, Captain Fanshawe, of all blame.

LORD HARTINGTON.

Lord Hartington will leave London for Cairo on Thursday next.

PROFESSOR STUART'S RESIGNATION.

Professor Stuart, M.P., Professor of Mechanism, and Applied Mechanics at Cambridge, has resigned his chair, which he has held since 1875.

FATAL FIRE IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, FEB. 1.

A fire occurred in a crowded lodging-house in Boston, six of the inmates being burnt alive and twenty injured by jumping through the windows to escape the flames.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

Mr. Justice Manisty died yesterday.

The death of General Lowsden is also announced.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, FEB. 1.

The P. and O. steamer Pekin, with the outward mails of the 24th ult., left here at 6 o'clock on Friday morning.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S NEW WORK.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

Sir Charles Dilke's work, entitled "Problems of Greater Britain" has been published, and is dedicated to Sir Frederick Roberts. In it he discusses and dismisses the idea of an Anglo-Russian alliance for the purpose of securing our Indian frontier against attack, and considers that a Russian invasion of India would be probable if once the Russians reached Herat and Balk. Sir Charles urges the frontier being placed under the sole control of Sir Robert Sandeman, or the Viceroy of India, and that our army in India should be increased with a view to contingencies. He also urges the abolition of the Bombay and Madras commands.

Referring to the Indian Congress he says the time has come for extending the elective local Government system throughout the greater part of India.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 31.

The International Sanitary Board here announces that cholera has disappeared in Mesopotamia and Persia, and that quarantine on arrivals from Bussorah and the Persian Gulf is abolished.

LATER.

Owing to official advices having been received here denying the disappearance of cholera in Persia quarantine will be maintained in the case of arrivals from that quarter.

DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE MANISTY.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

Mr. Justice Manisty is dead.

GENERAL CHESNEY'S APPOINTMENT.

General Chesney has been appointed Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers *vice* Lord Napier deceased.

BREACHES OF MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 1.

A few days ago some men of 3rd Squadron 3rd Madras Cavalry, disregarding the rules on the subject for field manœuvres, entered the village of Hosur, when occupied by a dismounted party of 21st Hussars, and engaged in personal conflict with the defenders, and in at least one instance a sword was drawn by 3rd Madras Cavalry. Brigadier-General Bengough states in a garrison order that the individuals directly responsible for this breach of discipline are the Officer Commanding the squadron in question, his non-commissioned officers outside the village, and his [illegible] rules for field manœuvres cannot be taken as an excuse. The Brigadier-General [illegible] to overlook the conduct of the men who [illegible] themselves under any circumstances to employ weapons confided to them for use against the Queen's enemies, against whom rifle, sabre, and lance must the men of the 3rd Squadron 3rd Madras Cavalry shall not score their records at field manœuvres until further orders.

THE N.-W. P. HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 2.

A part of the High Court building at Allahabad has been condemned, and an order has been issued to abandon the threatened portion.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 2.

At a public meeting held yesterday at Mayo Hall, to welcome home delegates who represented Allahabad at the Bombay Congress, Mr. Howard, barrister, presided. The Hon'ble Pandit Ajoodhianath and Pandit Madonmahon Maheiya were the principal speakers. Great satisfaction was expressed at the election of the Hon'ble Ajoodhianath as joint general secretary.

THE PARSEES AND THEIR HIGH PRIEST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 2.

A largely-attended meeting of Parsees was held to-day at Sir Dinshaw Petit's bungalow to express joy and gratification at the title of Shumsool-oolmah, conferred on Dastoor Hoshang Jamasp, by the Government of India. Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Jamsetji presided. He opened the proceedings, giving the history of the venerable Dastoor's worthy deeds, and said the Parsee community was honoured at the additional honour conferred on their high priest. It was resolved to present the Dastoor with a shawl, casket, and address, for which a strong committee was appointed, and a subscribtion list was opened, and about rupees six hundred was subscribed on the spot.

MR. SPENCER, THE ÆRONAUT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 2.

Mr. Spencer made a successful ascent last evening from Tivoli Garden. After reaching an altitude of 6,500 feet he dropped, opening the parachute, and alighted safely. The ascent and descent occupied seven minutes.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, FEB. 2.

Mail steamer Oceana, from Aden, French mail steamer Saghalien, from China, and mail steamer Massilia, from Bombay, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.

The Manchester Market is quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3d.
8½ " "	6-6d.
40s Mule Twist	9¼d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	88
4 per cent. Rupee paper	69½
4½ per cent. "	71⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅛
Bar Silver	44⅝d. per oz.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton		59,000	bales.
" "	Surats	5,000	"
" "	Import of Cotton	113,000	"
" "	Surats	1,000	"
" "	Stock of Cotton	992,000	"
" "	Surats	108,000	"
"	Stock of Cotton in London	17,000	"

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, Feb. 2.—The barometer has risen everywhere, the change being greatest in the Indus Valley. Distribution is unaltered. Readings are highest in the north-west of Punjab, lowest off the West Coast, and low over the Bay. Winds have normal directions. Temperature has fallen in the south of the Peninsula and north-west India, but has generally risen elsewhere. Weather is very fine, except in Burma and one or two West Coast stations, where it is cloudy. The only rainfall reported are heavy showers at Colombo. Conditions are generally settled, and the weather is likely to remain fine almost everywhere.

THE LORD REAY LECTURESHIP.

The following resolution was issued by the Educational Department on Saturday:—

Dr. H. V. Carter, late Principal of the Grant Medical College, having offered a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the institution of a lectureship on medical subjects, his Excellency the Governor in Council has much pleasure in accepting the endowment. The sincere gratitude of Government for this benefit, in addition to many other services rendered to the cause of medical education in the Presidency, should be communicated to Dr. Carter.

The following conditions of the endowment have been accepted:—

(1) The lectureship is to be called "The Lord Reay Lectureship."

(2) The lectureship is instituted for the purpose of exposition of subjects in physiology, pathology, or therapeutics, to the investigation of which the lecturers have devoted, or are devoting, special attention in the Patit Laboratory at the Grant Medical College.

(3) The lectures are to be delivered annually at the Grant Medical College, whenever sufficient and well-directed energy is shown by a professor or a graduate (of either sex), or by an investigator holding a recognised diploma, in order to encourage advanced medical studies.

(4) The endowment will be vested in the Accountant General, and the proceeds of the investment will be administered by Government, who will select the lecture and fix the remuneration to be given in each case.

(5) The detailed arrangements for the purpose of carrying out the object of the endowment, will be published on each occasion of the appointment of a lecturer.

DEPARTURE OF H. M. S. TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP SERAPIS, Commander F B Boardman, sails to-day for Portsmouth with 35 officers, 17 ladies, 14 officers' children, 1,168 European rank and file, 38 women, 39 children, including the strength of 2nd Battalion Regiment. The following are the names of officers and their families:—

Surgeon-Maj and Mrs G Harley, and 3 children, Med Staff; Lieut-Col and Mrs G S Barton, 2nd Norfolk; Maj C H Shepherd, 2nd Norfolk; Maj F W Brewster, 2nd Norfolk; Capt and Mrs D Chesney and three children, Ben Staff Corps; Capt R H F Lombe, 2nd Norfolk; Surgn D Semple, Ben Med Staff; Surgn G W H Oldham, Ben Med Staff; Capt Sir and Lady G V Thomas, Bart, R H A; Capt G Davidson, R E; Surgn F S Hamilton, Med Staff; Capt W F Parry, 2nd Norfolk; Capt E J Bolton, Ben Staff Corps; Capt and Adjt C E Barton, 2nd Norfolk; Capt and Mrs R E Golightly and one child, Ben K R R Corps; Capt H R B Doane, 2nd Norfolk; Capt H J M Kennedy, 2nd Norfolk; Capt and Mrs C P Fendall, R A; Capt and Mrs G W Dowell and child, North Lanc Regt; Capt and Mrs B Dean Freeman and child, Lanc Fus; Capt J H Enzor, 19th Lancers; Capt C E Norton, R E; Capt H S Mayhew, Ben Border; Capt F R Mansell, R A; Capt P de S Bean, R Irish Regt; Capt G J Fry, Bo Staff Corps; Capt J M Ransom, Bo Staff Corps; Qr-Master J Graham, 2nd Norfolk; Lieut C B Close, 2nd Norfolk; Lieut and Mrs P W Trevor, 2nd Norfolk; Lieut W R Inglis, 2nd Norfolk; Lieut G W B Brett, 2nd Norfolk; 2nd Lieut E W Verner, 2nd Norfolk; 2nd Lieut C W G Richardson, 2nd Norfolk; Lieut A R Warburton, 2nd Norfolk; 2nd Lieut A K Seccombe, 2nd Norfolk; daughter of Maj-Genl Gordon, Staff Army; widow of Brig-Surgn R F Burke, Beng Med Staff; wife of Capt Ross, Durham L I; wife of Capt J Browne and infant, Devonshire; wife of Capt J W Thurston and three children, West York; wife of Capt Pasley, Durham L I; wife of Engineer Gadsden, Ind Marine Dept, and widow of Capt Vivian, Scottish Rifles.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 17.

THE action of Lord Salisbury in presenting an ultimatum to Portugal has given great satisfaction to his supporters and to Liberals represented by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The *Daily News*, though it does not in set terms condemn the latest move of the British Foreign Office, evidently is sore with the English Prime Minister. The *Star*, more outspoken, attacks his lordship with almost as much bitterness as the French Press, which is making the most of the opportunity to pay off old Egyptian and other scores. So far as the Liberal party generally are concerned, they may be said to be engaged in that favourite occupation of undecided politicians, of sitting on the fence. They are waiting for developments before committing themselves to formal approval of the somewhat sudden *coup* with which the distinguished patient at Hatfield astonished the world a few days ago. Impartial observers, while considering that Lord Salisbury was fully justified in putting an end to a state of things that had become intolerable, wish that he had shown something of the same firmness in dealing with our former difficulties with Germany in the neighbourhood of Zanzibar. Of course, a statesman in the position of Lord Salisbury cannot be expected to take notice of all the vapourings of foreign writers, consciously or unconsciously influenced by envy of England's superior commercial greatness, but there are some points in the criticism referred to that should be met when the opportunity occurs. For instance, the *Diritto* informs its readers that what has happened is not a solution of a dispute, but an act of violence on the part of a strong power towards a weak one. "In the same regions," the *Diritto* adds, 'England has not had the courage to oppose the real encroachments of Germany." Similar things, couched in much more offensive terms, are printed in the Paris journals every day, but when it comes to such charges being made by Italian journals that have no reason to be unfair to England, it is not unpatriotic to ask that some answer should be vouchsafed by those best able to supply it. As was to have been expected, great excitement prevailed in Lisbon and elsewhere on the news of the ultimatum becoming known; but so far the effects have not been particularly serious. Senhor Barros Gomes' Ministry has fallen, but the dynasty has not been overthrown, and if present appearances may be accepted, there is a chance of Dom Carlos weathering the storm. Threatened institutions sometimes live long. It is to be hoped for the sake of the long friendship hitherto existing between England and Portugal, that there will be a speedy resumption of the old relations. This, however, will not be hastened, if the leaders of public opinion, not only in Portugal, but here in England, do not set the people a better example. The action of the Duke of Palmillo in sending back, with an insulting observation about Lord Salisbury, to the British Legation, the decoration his Grace won under Admiral Lyon, is likely to add fuel to the fire. Although in England there is no ill-feeling towards the Portuguese, or even any disposition to take quite literally all the hard things that are being said about this country by the Lisbon Press, some of our principal journals in discussing the situation have not been as temperate as could be wished. A rumour reaches England to-day that the King has decided not only to return the British Order he now wears, but to refuse the Garter offered him by her Majesty. But this is hardly credible.

Considerable excitement has been caused in political circles by the rumour of an early dissolution of Parliament. As Mr. Jennings, the Conservative M.P., is understood to be responsible for the editorial articles in the Anglo-American paper, a few people were inclined at first to think that the information might be authentic, but a moment's reflection would have shown them that Lord Randolph's right-hand man is not likely to be made the recipient of the confidences of the Conservative leaders. When a Parliament has existed as long as the present one, dissolution is possible at any time, and it is never difficult to discover plenty of reasons why a Prime Minister should be thinking of an appeal to the country. The only paper, so far as I am aware, that showed any willingness to accept the *New York Herald's* report as well-founded and worthy of belief, was the *Star*, but with Mr. T. P. O'Connor, of course, the wish was father to the thought. One of the circumstances alleged to be favourable to the Conservatives, should a general election take place this year, is the supposed scarcity of candidates on the Liberal side. I asked a very distinguished follower of Mr. Gladstone yesterday, what truth there was in the statements respecting a deficiency of suitable aspirants for Parliamentary honour among the Liberals. He admitted that his party had not at present a superfluity of candidates, but things, he said, were not quite so bad as the Conservatives tried to make out. "At all events," he added, "we have got quite enough men to give the Tories a good beating when the time comes."

Some surprise has been caused this morning by the appearance in the well-informed London letter of the *Manchester Guardian* of the following paragraph:—"After his son's wedding at the end of the month Mr. Gladstone is going to Oxford and intends to make a considerable stay there. He is going up *en garçon*, and is to occupy a set of rooms in All Souls' College which have been placed at his disposal by the Warden and Fellows. A large crop of articles in the monthly reviews, English and American, may confidently be expected as the result of this academical seclusion." My information is that Mr. Gladstone is going to Oxford, not for a "considerable" time, but for eight or nine days only. As an Honorary Fellow of All Souls he is entitled to rooms in that College if he asks for them. The Warden, Sir W. R. Anson, is a Unionist, and report says that he was somewhat alarmed when he first received an intimation of Mr. Gladstone's projected visit. It has been suggested to me by an Oxonian who, though not a resident, is thoroughly in touch with the University, that missionary zeal is one of the causes that is taking Mr. Gladstone to Oxford. At the last election almost the whole of the right hon. gentleman's academical friends turned against him on the subject of Ireland. Of late, however, signs of a reaction have presented themselves, and it is undeniable that Mr. Gladstone's personal influence counts for something in his old University.

Lord Harris is continuing to receive many gratifying marks of his popularity. On Tuesday night he paid to Miss Manning the compliment of attending the soiree of the Indian National Association, and was warmly congratulated on his appointment to the Governorship of Bombay. On the following evening he paid a visit by invitation to a non-political working men's club in Maidstone, where he was presented with an address. According to present arrangements the reception of Lord and Lady Harris at Mr. J. Cowasjee Jehanghier's will take place on the 22nd of February. I hope to send you next week a copy of the address to be presented to Lord Harris at Mr. and Mrs. J. Cowasjee's evening party in Cornwall Mansions. His lordship has just subscribed £100 to the funds for equipping the Kentish Volunteers. He is Honorary Colonel of the East Kent Regiment. Lord Harris this afternoon presided over a large and brilliant audience at the Society of Arts, when Mr. F. C. Danvers, Registrar and Superintendent of Records, read a very interesting paper on "the India Office Records." I understand that Lord Harris will be accompanied on the voyage to India by his Military Secretary, Colonel Rhodes. Captain Jarvis and Dr. Findlay will proceed to Bombay with Lady Harris. I understand that Lady Harris has been advised to go on to Mahableswar with her children, at the earliest moment convenient to her husband, Lady Reay. You will have heard by telegram that Lord Harris visits Borbora on the 9th inst., and Perim on his way out. His lordship will probably stay a fortnight at Cairo and certainly a week at Aden. It may interest your readers to know that the portrait of Lord Harris, published in the *Illustrated London News* last week, was reproduced from a photograph taken at least three years ago. It is wonderful how little his appearance has altered of late years.

Although he had been unwell for some time the deeply lamented death of Lord Napier of Magdala is to be attributed to the prevailing epidemic that has this week carried off among others young Earl Cairns, and prostrated so many members of the community, high as well as low. There is reason to suppose that the illustrious Anglo-Indian soldier caught a cold whilst engaged in paying a last mark of respect to the memory of his attached friend, Sir Henry Yule. It was a subject of remark among those who attended the funeral of Sir Henry Yule that Lord Napier of Magdala looked very ill, and many were sorry that he had ventured out of doors in such weather even to perform so melancholy a duty. It must be gratifying to all who enjoyed the high privilege of his friendship, to find how generously the success of Lord Napier's military career is recognised by all sections of the Press. Personally Lord Napier was very popular in London society and in the House of Lords, which he regularly attended, though seldom taking part in the debates. I think I am correct in saying that he only spoke twice or thrice last session. One of his speeches was in favour of the Earl of Meath's Adoption of Children Bill, and his remarks afforded another illustration of that sympathy with suffering always so conspicuous a trait of his character. In the debate raised by Lord Thring respecting the alleged severity of army courts-martial, Lord Napier followed the Governor-designate of Bombay, who, of course, spoke for the War Office. Lord Napier defended courts-martial, and in the course of his remarks contributed a piece of autobiography which is worth transcribing from the official report:—"In my opinion," observed the noble and gallant lord, "they (the courts-martial) are considerate and just courts, always inclined, if possible, to mercy. I have myself never been a severe man towards soldiers. Forty years of my life were spent in India in the endeavour to ameliorate the condition of soldiers; but at one time mild punishment led to a large increase of crime. Crimes of violence and insubordination increased to such a degree that in one year no fewer than 250 of these offences had to be dealt with. I was then compelled to make very severe examples, and in the following year the number of crimes was reduced to 35. I hold that the whole tenour of military administration is one of careful watching, warning, and guiding the soldier, and punishing him only when milder measures fail." Lord Napier ranked as a Conservative, but he did not bother himself much about party, and whenever I have seen him in the "gilded chamber" he was sitting on the cross benches. It was always a pleasure to notice how kindly the Prince of Wales greeted the veteran officer when his Royal Highness in his somewhat rare visits to the Legislature found himself in Lord Napier's company. I have heard the victor of Magdala described as the last of the old school of generals. Without going so far as that, it cannot be denied that he stood out prominently in the contrast he presented to some (not all) of our latter-day commanders. He was no self-advertiser, indeed he was as remarkable for his modesty as for his old-fashioned politeness towards all persons with whom he came into contact. Of him it will never be said that he was cringing to all who could do him a favour, and overbearing to those unable to render him any service. The wish that his remains should be laid to rest in Westminster Abbey is not confined to military men, and if Dean Bradley, whose decision has not been given up to the time of writing, can see his way to comply with this desire, it will afford general satisfaction. Of Lord Napier's claim to receive similar honours to those paid to other English warriors, with whom his name ranks, there can be no doubt. The German army, as we were told yesterday in a telegram from Berlin, regarded the deceased as "perhaps the most eminent of contemporary English generals," and in a matter of this sort there are no more competent critics in the world. Since the above was written it has been decided to bury Lord Napier in St. Paul's.

The telegraph will have informed you of the result of the action brought by Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., against Colonel Malleson. Some surprise is expressed that a London jury should have awarded such heavy damages to anyone bearing the name of Gladstone, but the libel was peculiarly strong, and as no defence was offered, the only thing for the Under-Sheriff's Court to do was to fix the amount that they thought the plaintiff in all the circumstances entitled to. Sir Charles Russell asked for punitive damages, but I hardly think [illegible] expected to receive a sum that runs to four figures. The sting of the libel was perhaps in the tail, "Verily Master Herbert is a chip of the old block." There are certain people malevolent enough to circulate, and others credulous enough to believe, the most improbable stories about political opponents. Mr. Gladstone *père*, from his position, naturally is more exposed to this sort of thing than perhaps any other public man. The proceedings instituted by Mr. Herbert Gladstone will have one good effect if they teach the less magnanimous of politicians to be more cautious in accepting for gospel all the tales they hear to the discredit of those with whose public actions they may not agree. I may mention that after the verdict had been delivered, Colonel Malleson went up to Mr. H. Gladstone and privately expressed regret for the pain he had caused him. The gallant officer, I understand, further said that he mentioned the report in his letter as it had been told to him, and that he was not actuated by political motives. Two Conservative papers, the *Standard* and *Globe*, have some remarks about the case that will not be pleasant reading to Colonel Malleson. "The libel he published," says the *Standard*, "was of a nature which admits of no sort of palliation." "We are almost ashamed," your contemporary goes on to say, "to notice the fact that Colonel Malleson could not be content to close his budget of absurd little-talk without bringing a reference to a statesman whose private life has been conspicuously honourable and unblemished. Truly," the *Standard* adds, "our standard of propriety and public honour must be falling fast when a distinguished officer and scholar can descend to such stuff as this, and, when challenged to substantiate it, can only say that he is very sorry, and that he finds it was all an unfortun ate mistake."

THE E. I. PASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having recently read several newspaper leaders and [illegible] on the above subject, we deem it proper to state that, as the P. and O. and other well-known lines have, after consideration, declined to re-duce fares [illegible] appeared to be no alternative left the Committee of the Association, but to *charter* or *purchase* [illegible]. At this point we resigned the appointment [illegible] to the Association, as we did not see our [illegible] after such business even as agents.

We must say that all along we have emphasized the risks of [illegible] between the secretaries are otherwise. They are [illegible], pushing, and associations men and possess much material and enthusiasm to enable them to push matters to a successful issue, if it is possible.

We were the pioneers of the "cheap passage" movement (which we introduced in 1879) and, as hitherto, we have been doing our utmost to secure satisfactory cheap passages in liners and sub-liners, and shall continue to do so. We are convinced that the P. [illegible] with some other lines will acknowledge [illegible] bookings in their steamers in 1889 [illegible] satisfactory indeed. Our non-liner passages [illegible] more numerous in 1889 than in any previous [illegible].

Bombay, [illegible].

WILLIAM, WATSON AND CO.

*** We have omitted from the above letter two paragraphs which seem to us to be irrelevant.—ED. B. G.

The Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company has issued a circular calling attention to the danger of the spontaneous combustion of bales of cotton which have become saturated with cotton-seed oil. Two bales are reported which had [illegible] 845 lbs. and 175 lbs. respectively. Lessons from heavily contained in Such [illegible] might accelerate the conflagration into [illegible] very liable to heat, and to break out into [illegible] combustion. The more frequent fires [illegible] and warehouses, it is thought, may [illegible] fair on this basis. It is suggested by [illegible] Insurance, whose circular is signed by [illegible] the eminent statistician, [illegible] be watched and inspected [illegible] Insurance. It is a good note of [illegible] should be given full attention by all

THE CAMP OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE annual camp of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery was opened on Saturday afternoon. The tents, altogether twenty-six in number,—of which four are set apart for the accommodation of the officers, two for non-commissioned officers, and seventeen for the men, there being also a grand-tent, a canteen, and a large open marquee, in which the mess is to be held,—are pitched upon an open space of ground at Colaba, immediately to the north of the Lunatic Asylum. Most careful arrangements have been made for the accommodation of all ranks, and everything is exceedingly comfortable. The Battery paraded at the Municipal Offices, on Saturday, at 4-15 p.m., being afterwards marched down, under the command of Major Roughton, to the Pilot Bunder, where they commenced firing their annual course. With their 40-pounder some good work was done, and the practice being over, the Battery was marched into camp, where they took up their quarters, between forty and fifty strong. Only something like thirty, however, intend to remain in camp during the week, but there is no doubt that the *esprit de corps* which prevails amongst the B. V. A., will draw many of those who remain away, owing to press of business, perhaps, to take part in most of the principal drills, and thus prepare themselves for the general inspection, which takes place on Saturday afternoon. There was a well-attended Church Parade, at St. John's, Colaba, last night, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Mr. Hall. The programme of drills, for each day, will be as follows, subject, however to alteration, if necessary:—

Monday:—6 a.m. and 5 p.m. The annual course. Pilot Bunder.

Tuesday:—Ditto.

Wednesday:—Ditto.

Thursday:—Company, carbine and gundrill at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Friday:—Ditto.

Saturday:—6-30 a.m. rehearsal for annual inspection, in full uniform.

The Battery will fall in for the annual inspection on Saturday at 4-30 p.m., in full dress.

VOLUNTEER CHURCH PARADE.

THE members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles assembled yesterday afternoon upon the Maidan, at 5 p.m., and having fallen in nearly 200 strong, marched to the St. Thomas' Cathedral, under the command of their Colonel, the Hon'ble Justice Bayley. The Bombay Light Horse, under Captain Little and Lieutenant King, fell in in Elphinstone Gardens, and also attended the service. They filled the whole of the south side of the nave, and most of the transept, and the whole of the sacred edifice was crowded to overflowing. The Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, the honorary Chaplain of the Corps, preached a sermon from I Cor. IX 25, the substance of which we shall publish to-morrow.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

A PARADE of the Bombay Volunteers took place on Saturday. The Battalion fell in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. After the officers had inspected their men, ten rounds of blank ammunition per man were issued, and the companies having been equalised—on the orderly bugler sounding the "advance"—they were formed on the left markers in quarter column of six companies. The Adjutant having called the Regiment to attention, shouldered arms, and reported the parade "present" to the Commanding Officer, who directed him to take charge of it for drill purposes. The Adjutant having "told off" the Battalion gave the order "fours right," and an advance was made by successive companies from the front. The Regiment then marched *via* Church Gate Street to the Maidan, on reaching which the order was given "for successive front form companies." After the companies had front formed, they advanced in column and formed up on the left markers. The order was then given "at the halt into line left front," followed by a "general salute," then quarter column by the right on No. 1, and the Regiment marched past in column and quarter column. This was good on the whole, but the effect of the march-past in column was spoiled by No. 6, being close up to No. 5, instead of being at Company distance, and in the last position of the salute one or two of the officers had their right arms bent, in place of keeping them as straight as possible. The march-past in quarter column was, as usual, very good, except that one or two of the Subalterns were almost in their Captain's pockets instead of being in their proper places. After the second march-past the Battalion was moved round, facing the saluting base, and the order was given "deploy to the left," after which the men were put through the manual and firing exercises. An advance in line was then made, and the Battalion changed front to the left on the right company and fired two volleys. Then two more volleys were fired by half Battalions from right to left, another Battalion volley and then two volleys by Companies from left to right. The firing was good, though the half Battalion volleys were rather spoiled by the impetuosity of one of the cadet companies, which would not wait for the word "fire." An advance was then made in echelon from the right and on the "alarm" sounding, the companies formed squares and prepared to receive Cavalry. The order was then given for the preceding ranks to fire two volleys at 600 and 500 yards respectively, and then the standing ranks were ordered to commence the "independent firing at 200 yards," which continued until the "cease fire" was sounded. When the companies were re-formed and line formed on No. 6, the order was then given "quarter column by the left on No. 1." The rifles and pouches were then examined by the company officers, after which the Commanding Officer said a few words, and the Regiment was dismissed by the Adjutant. The following is the parade state:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Company	1	2	1	1	3	...	33	41
B "	1	1	2	...	4	...	16	24
C "	...	1	1	...	5	...	9	16
D "	...	1	1	...	4	...	26	32
E "	...	1	...	1	2	...	26	30
F "	...	...	1	1	1	...	20	23
G "	...	...	...	...	3	2	20	25
H "	...	...	...	...	5	...	34	39
I "	...	...	1	...	3	...	19	23
K "	...	...	...	...	3	...	11	14
L "								
Cadets								
Army Staff	...	1	...	2	...	...	6	9
Staff & Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total	2	7	7	5	34	2	249	306

The following officers were on parade, viz:—

Lieut-Col the Hon'ble L H Bayley; Major E S Browne; Captains T W C Leathem, (Adjutant), Baird, Nicholson, Place, Lund, Willis and Soundy, (Paymaster); Lieutenants Jefferies, T M English, Cornforth and Savage, 2nd-Lieutenants Rowland, Wilkinson, and Furneaux.

SMART CAPTURE OF A MAURITIUS BANKRUPT.

PARTICULARS of a rather smart capture of a Mauritius bankrupt fleeing from his creditors came to light at the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday. It would appear that a Mohamedan named Mahomed Ismail Salay, a Mauritius trader, had become bankrupt, and disappeared. He was tracked to Bombay, and a warrant for his apprehension was sent from Port Louis, the station to which Mahomed Ismail Salay belonged, to the Bombay Government. In accordance with the provisions of the Fugitive Offenders Act the warrant was endorsed by his Excellency the Governor, and forwarded to the Commissioner of Police for execution. Inspector Mozar Rao being entrusted with the case, the fugitive was hunted down and discovered hiding with some Bunds in a jungle in Khandesh, his intention apparently being to make his way to Calcutta. A special [illegible] from the Mauritius having identified the [illegible] was brought under arrest to Bombay, and [illegible] placed before Mr. Ryan at the Girgaum Police Court and sent to jail till the receipt of orders from [illegible] to the remission of the [illegible] which the magistrate will apply for.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA PONY RACES.

SECOND DAY.

SATURDAY was the second day of the Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races. The entries for nearly all the events were numerous, and sport was good throughout. Thousands of spectators crowded round the course.

The events were as follows:—

1ST RACE.—"The Arabs Selling Race."—Open. Rs. 199. For Arabs; those entered to be sold for Rs. 200; to carry 11st. 4lb. allowed or added for every Rs. 50 under or above that price.—1 mile.

Aga Jungbee Shah's b a h Himalaya, 7st. 13lb., Native	1
Mr. McGregor's b g gal Recovery, 7st. 5lbs., Native	2
Mr. England's b a h Danube, 8st. 5lbs., Capt. North	3

Betting: Even money on Himalaya, 5 to 2 against Danube, and 3 to 1 against Recovery.

Won easily by Himalaya, there being, however, a close finish between Danube and Recovery, the latter leading by a head when the post was passed.

2ND RACE.—"Maiden Stakes."—Open for Indian Arabs landed since 1st September. W. A. raised 211lb.—1 mile.

Mr. Grant's c a c Planet, 10st. 11lb., Capt. North	1
Shaik Esau bin Curtas' g a h Nawab, 10st. 5lb., Mr. North	2
Suleman Mayrakshi's c a b Daria Noor, 10st. 10lb., Abdool Aziz	3

Also ran Leghlawee, 10st. 7lb., Victor, 10st. 10lb., Futtai, 10st. 10lb., Zoolfee, 10st. 7lb., and Tofik, 10st. 7lb.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Planet, 6 to 1 against Nawab and Daria Noor.

The whole field got away well together, with a flying start. All the riders were natives, with the exception of Captain North and Mr. England, and they all began to ride their horses at about two-thirds of the distance.

3RD RACE.—"The Gymkhana Pony Stakes."—Rs. 300. For Galloways 13st 3lbs., and under, the *bonâ-fide* property of members of the Bombay Gymkhana, that have never won, Rs. 49 prior to 1st January 1890. 13-3 to carry 11st. W. I. winner after that date 4lbs. extra.—1 mile.

Mr. Grant's g a p Asteroid, 10st 2lb., Capt. North	1
Mr. Bean's g a gal Frivolity, 11st. 1lb., Capt Phayre	2
Capt Baxter's b a p Switchback, 10st. 8lb., Owner	3

Also ran Marmion, 9st. 10lb, and Popsice, 10st. 11lb.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Asteroid, 2 to 1 against Frivolity, and 12 to 1 against Switchback.

The field got away, after one false start. Asteroid took the lead very easily, and won at a walk. Captain Phayre, however, made a splendid spurt upon Frivolity, close to the finish, coming in about two lengths behind the winner.

4TH RACE.—"The Mahalaxmi Stakes."—Open. Rs. 400. For Arabs. W. A. raised 281lbs. Allowances: Maiden 7lb.; of the day 12lb.; galloways 7lb.; horses landed after 1st September 7lb. Penalties: Winners of Rs. 500 once 4lb.; twice 7lb.; offener, 12lb. Winner claimable for Rs. 1,200. A starting sweep of Rs. 30.—1 mile.

Mr. DeLisle's b a Warrior, 11st. 4lb., Owner	1
Mr. B.'s ch a-c Rufus, 9st. 7lbs., Kendal	2
Mr. Grant's b a Lansdowne, 10st. 2lb., Capt North	3

Also ran The Duke 10st. 5lb., Narrow Escape 10st. 2lb., Damascus 10st. 5lb., Gossamer 10st. 5lb., Donovan, 9st. 7lb., and Imperial, 10st. 5lb.

All got well away with a flying start, the race being won by a length.

5TH RACE.—"The Farewell Stakes."—Rs. 199. Entrance Rs. 10. Open for all galloways 13-3 and under. 13-3 to carry 11 stone. Weight for inches. Winners once 4 lb.; twice 7lb.; offener 10lb. extra. Winner claimable for Rs. 500.—3 furlongs.

Mr. Murray's g a p Aerolite, 11st., Capt. North	1
Mr. Graham's g a p Icecream, 11st., Owner	2
Capt. Phayre's bk ob l Baronet, 10st. 8lbs., Owner	3

Also ran Jamshed 10st. 2lb., Mehlat 10lb. 2lb., and the Dean, 10lb. 12lb.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Aerolite and Icecream, and 4 to 1 against Baronet.

A close race between Aerolite and Icecream, the former coming in about a length ahead.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT CAZEEPOORA STREET.

A DISASTROUS fire, the origin of which is attributed to that common cause of many fires, careless bidde-smoking, and which resulted in the destruction of property amounting to about a quarter lakh of rupees, occurred during the early hours of Saturday morning at the corner of Cazeepoora Street and Soorti Mohla. The building belonged to a woman named Jamah, and one Cazee Mahomed Mean Dadamean. The upper floor was occupied by seven Mahomedan families

THE CARNIVAL AT THE COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.

On Saturday evening was held the second carnival at the Columbia Skating Rink, and though not such an elaborate affair as that of the 10th of January, it was most successful, and all those who were present had reason to regret the fact that it was Mr. Simmons' last appearance. The fancy costumes were numerous, and their infinite variety lent an exceeding charm to the tasteful decorations in the hall. Amongst the most striking were the "two great men," one representing a bottle of what appeared to be Worcester Sauce, and the other, a colossal fabric, utterly unclassifyable, but ridiculously funny having an individual in an advanced state of intoxication located upon its summit. During the evening it unfortunately sustained a severe fall, almost shattering one of the lamps which are placed round the skating surface. There were many other most artistic and amusing costumes, but the plain and simple evening dress element was more prominent than upon the last occasion. At 10 o'clock an attractive programme which had been prepared by Mr. Simmons was opened by his most laughable and at the same time clever performance as the "Scientific Masher" upon skates, in which he really excelled himself. He is, indeed, a most accomplished skater, and all frequenters of the Rink must regret that he is so shortly leaving us. After this exhibition came an amateur race between several fast skaters, most of them in fancy costume, resulting in a victory for Mr. Lidbetter. He certainly fully deserved the Rs. 75 trophy which he won. The third event was a race between Mr. Ridgely and four amateurs. The distance was two miles, and he was to skate the whole distance, his four competitors taking half a mile each. Messrs. Derry, Ahrle, Graffe, and Jonginger, respectively, took up the running, but Mr. Ridgely won easily, the last named gentleman, unfortunately, sustaining a fall. After a short interval, while all were looking forward to the next event, the electric light was extinguished, and there appeared eight members of the Bombay Bicycle Club upon their machines, which were prettily decorated with Chinese lanterns. They went through some very graceful performances, and the effect produced by the subdued light was most pleasing. The last event was a race; skates vs. bicycle, between Mr. Derry, mounted upon his "iron horse," and Mr. Ridgely. The distance was to have been one mile, but the cyclist soon found that the floor would not admit of any great speed, and after sustaining two severe falls he was reluctantly obliged to give up the contest. General skating was kept up until 11-30, afterwards the floor was cleared, and dancing was commenced, which only ended upon the stroke of midnight.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Jamsjee's cotton circular, dated Hongkong, January 15th, says:—Owing to an advance of 50 cents per picul in the price of cotton, and the lower rates of exchange, holders have shown some firmness, and an advance of 25 cents to a dollar per bale has been established in the prices of superior and suitable chops of Nos. 10s 12s and 20s. A good demand, chiefly speculative, has prevailed for the above counts, the Chinese dealers wishing to impart a stronger tone to the market to enable them to work out advantageously their heavy stocks, on the resumption of business after their New Year holidays next week. For superior and desirable threads of No. 20s a good speculative demand has prevailed, and holders have succeeded in establishing an advance of 50 cents to a dollar per bale, on the low rates ruling during the previous fortnight. The improved feeling has also induced a small business at cheap rates in suitable spinnings of middling quality. Inferior and suitable threads are still unsaleable even at concessions in prices. No. 16s have not participated in the general improvement; and only small transactions are reported in a few special favourite chops at previous rates. A fair business has been done in desirable tickets of superior and middling No. 12s, the latter remaining unchanged in prices, but superior spinnings showing an improvement of 25 to 50 cents per bale, owing to speculative purchases and firmness of holders. A good demand has prevailed for superior and suitable chops of No. 10s, and latterly owing to firmness of holders, speculators have paid 25 to 50 cents over previous rates for certain special tickets. Unsuitable and inferior spinnings are not in demand. The values of No 8s have been maintained, owing to short supplies. No. 8s have receded one dollar in rates owing to large arrivals and absence of demand. Nos. 14s, 18s, 22s, 24s, 28s, 30s, and 40s, are not in demand at present. During the fortnight, arrival 7,158 bales sale; 12,457 bales. Shipment to coast ports, 322 bales; and unsold stock 27,588 bales. Direct shipment for Japan 2,027 bales. For Shanghai 1,869 bales. In Shanghai, a good business has been done in Nos. 10s, 16s, and 20s, finer qualities, at slightly improved prices; the buyers expecting an advance after the New Year holidays. There is no improvement to notice in the state of the markets at the coast ports. In Japan, a fair business has been done in Nos. 16s and 20s, but without any improvement in rates, as stocks keep continually increasing by direct large shipments from Bombay.

NATIVE VOLUNTEERING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am not prepared to contest the interpretation you have put on the Order, sanctioning the admission of "selected" Parsis, but I believe some more authoritative declaration than that which has proceeded from your pen is needed to confirm the view expressed in your editorial note, which declaration will set the Hindoo and the Mahomedan public at rest on the subject. Cannot the self-same authorities that issued the Order in favour of "selected" Parsis give the public an authorised version of the interpretation of Rules and Regulations existing for the admission of the natives in general? Why was a special resolution needed in favour of the Parsis? I can understand the enrolment in the Volunteer Corps of those who have connections with the Ruling Race by ties of religion, or of inter-marriage, or of descent. On what grounds the privilege conferred on the Parsis is based, I for one am entirely unable to conceive.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Feb. 1. A HINDOO.

*** The answer is that no special privilege has been granted the Parsis. If the statement we have published on the subject does not make this clear it is hard to imagine what explanations would satisfy him.—Ed. *B. G.*

[Advertisement.]

FIRES AND FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to my letter which you kindly published in your issue of the 23rd November last, I said I could produce "proofs and certificates to shew that my safes that came in contact with the recent fire in Apollo Street all stood the test perfectly." As the matter is all of great public interest and importance, and even I may be allowed to add of public safety, that I feel it due to the public that I should now trespass upon your kindness and publish the proofs and certificates referred to in my said letter.

The certificate is in respect of the safes of my own local manufacture, which has escaped unhurt with its documents, books, currency notes, from Messrs. P. M. Mody and Co.'s office and godown, where, it is said, the fire began and was fiercest, and continued burning for more than seventy-two hours. The safe, I may add, was extracted from the *debris* after nearly a fortnight from the date the fire took place.

The certificate runs thus:—

Bombay, 2nd January, 1890.

From P. M. Mody and Co., ship chandlers, &c., &c., No. 69, Apollo Street, Fort, to Nagardas Purbhoodass, Esquire, manufacturer of fire-proof safes and chests, Bombay.

In reply to your inquiry we have great pleasure in informing you that all our vouchers, books, currency notes, and other office documents, which were locked up in the safe that was bought of you five years ago of your local make were fortunately found not at all destroyed by the recent fire which took place in our Apollo Street offices, though all our entire stock of trade was destroyed.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) P. M. Mody,

NAGURDASS PURBHOODASS,
Manufacturer of Fire Proof Safes and Chests, 62, Apollo Street, Fort, 390, Kalbadevi.

Bombay, Jan. 29, 1890.

The contract between Sir Theodore Hope's Syndicate and the Secretary of State for the Assam Railway has been settled and will shortly be signed.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices on Saturday, Mr. Grattan Geary presiding. There were also present Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Pusulbhoy Visram, Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, Jaya Karadi Lingu, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Lushmon Singh, and Manekjee Bairamji Dadabhoy; Colonel G. L. C. Merewether; Messrs. Naorojee Beiramjee Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, and Mr. Saivaji Dharmaji.

JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE BY-LAWS.

On the motion of Dr. Blaney the Corporation approved of the following by-laws and adopted them, subject to the approval of Government:—

In the administration of the City of Bombay Municipal primary schools, the principles and system of school management, the course of instruction to be followed, and the rates of salary to be given to the various grades of masters, shall be those hitherto adopted under the authority of Government: provided that, with the previous sanction of the Corporation, the Joint Schools Committee may adopt such modifications therein as may be found to be necessary or desirable, reporting such modifications to the Director of Public Instruction. In case of any difference of opinion arising between the Joint Schools Committee and the Director of Public Instruction, in regard to any such modification, there shall be an appeal to Government, whose decision shall be final and conclusive. Municipal primary schools shall, subject to the proviso in by-law 1, be provided for all castes and classes of the community, and shall be open to inspection and examination at all times by the Government inspecting staff. Every member of a school establishment who has been or may be transferred from the Educational Department, and who is in receipt of a salary which would entitle him to pension under the Uncovenanted Service Rules, shall be deemed to continue to be a member of the educational service of the Presidency, and the Joint Schools Committee shall contribute to Government for his pension to such extent as may be required by the rules in this behalf from time to time in force; and in all questions relating to pension, leave, and pay and acting allowances, the rules from time to time in force for the Government Uncovenanted Service shall be applicable to such member. In the Municipal schools those persons only shall be employed as teachers who hold certificates of qualification recognised by the Educational Department, or who are already in receipt of pensionable pay under Government, so long as such teachers are procurable. It shall be incumbent on the Joint Schools Committee engaging a teacher as aforesaid, and to make provision for his pensionary rights in accordance with the rules in this behalf from time to time prescribed by Government. In filling up places of non-pensionable pay, the Joint Schools Committee shall give the preference to those who have passed an examination qualifying for the public service, or who have been useful teachers. Subject to rules 3 and 4, the appointment, promotion, punishment, suspension and dismissal of all members of the establishments of the Municipal schools shall rest with the Joint Schools Committee: provided that no officer in receipt of a salary exceeding ten rupees per month shall be dismissed, except by a resolution of the Joint Schools Committee, at which five members at least shall vote for such dismissal: provided, also, that no teacher transferred from Government service shall be dismissed, except with the consent of the Director of Public Instruction or the Educational Inspector. All changes made with the previous sanction of the Corporation by the Joint Schools Committee in the scale of school-fees payable in the Municipal schools, or in the rules of the Educational Department as regards free students, shall be reported to the Director of Public Instruction, and in case of any difference of opinion arising between the Joint Schools Committee and the Director of Public Instruction in regard to any such change, there shall be an appeal to Government, whose decision shall be final and conclusive. With a view to the development of private enterprise in education and to the making of the adequate provision for aiding schools for primary education required by law, the Joint Schools Committee shall keep a register of schools in Bombay which apply for grants-in-aid, and shall, as far as the funds appropriated to this purpose will allow, administer aid to such schools as comply with the necessary conditions in accordance with the provisions of the Government Grant-in-aid Code, subject to such modifications, if any, as may be made in the said code from time to time by the Joint Schools Committee, with the sanction of the Corporation. Provided that all such modifications as are hereinbefore referred to are reported to the Director of Public Instruction, and, in the event of any difference of opinion regarding them arising between the Joint Schools Committee and the Director of Public Instruction, are approved by Government. It shall be incumbent on the Joint Schools Committee to make efficient arrangements for the periodical visiting and supervision of every Municipal school, and for the examination in accordance with the rules of the Grant-in-aid Code, with a view to the administration of grants-in-aid of every primary school registered by the Committee for the receipt of grants-in-aid. A detailed statement of all employes in the Municipal schools, with their salaries and all other items of recurring expenditure, shall be maintained by the Joint Schools Committee, and shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Government Educational Inspector, and the Joint Schools Committee shall furnish all returns, statistics, and any other information relating to the Municipal schools which may be called for by the Director of Public Instruction or by the Corporation. The School Fund defined in section 120 of the Act shall be administered by the Joint Schools Committee, in accordance with an annual budget estimate of receipts and charges to be drawn up in the form No. 1 hereto annexed. In framing the Budget Estimate, the Joint Schools Committee shall provide for the Committee's having at its credit at the end of the official year a balance of not less than ten thousand rupees. The Budget Estimate shall be prepared on or before the tenth day of October, and the Joint Schools Committee shall inform the Municipal Commissioner on or before the fifteenth day of October, of the amount of contribution required from the Municipal Fund, to enable the Committee, with the other receipts, to make up the total amount of income required for the purposes of a the Budget, and the Municipal Commissioner shall include such amount in his estimate of expenditure, to be laid before the Standing Committee, under section 125(a) of the Act. As soon as may be after the adoption by the Corporation of the Budget grant for primary education, the Budget Estimates shall be reconsidered and passed by the Joint Schools Committee, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the Municipal Secretary, to the Municipal Commissioner, the Educational Inspector, and to the Director of Public Instruction. The School Fund shall be kept in the same bank in which the Municipal Fund is kept, under section 112 of the Act. All disbursements from the School Fund shall be effected by the Chairman of the Joint Schools Committee, in accordance with the provisions of sections 39 and 40 of the Municipal Act; and for this purpose a quarterly statement of the charges to be defrayed during the quarter, in accordance with sanctioned rates and the Budget provision, shall be submitted by him to the Joint Schools Committee for sanction in Form No. 3 hereto annexed. The Joint Schools Committee shall meet together and shall from time to time make regulations consistent with the Act and with these rules, with respect to the place, day, hour, notice, management and adjournment of such meetings, and generally with respect to the transaction of business, as they think fit, subject to the following conditions, namely:—(1.) That one meeting at least shall be held in every month for the disposal of general business. (2.) That the Chairman may, at any time, and shall, upon the written request of any three members, call a special meeting. (3.) That 48 hours' notice at least shall be given of every meeting and of the business to be transacted thereat. (4.) That no business shall be transacted at any meeting, unless at least three of the members are present from the beginning to the end of such meeting. (5.) That every meeting shall be open to the public, unless a majority of the members present deem any inquiry or deliberation pending before the Joint Schools Committee such as should be held in private. (6.) That the Secretary shall keep minutes of the names of members present and of the proceedings at each meeting, in a book to be provided for the purpose, and shall furnish each member with a copy of such minutes. The accounts of the Joint Schools Committee shall be audited by the Municipal auditors, and after audit, copies of the said accounts shall be submitted to the Corporation and to the Director of Public Instruction.

The Corporation then adjourned.

At a time when the officers of the "local Army" are protesting, as the *World* says, some of them are doing, against the selection of Sir George Greaves as the Duke of Connaught's successor at Bombay, it is only fair to those who made and sanctioned the appointment, to recall to mind the fact that the last three Commanders-in-Chief in India have been Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Donald Stewart, and Sir Frederick Roberts—all officers of the old John Company's service.

BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the members of the Bombay East Indian Association was held last Sunday, as previously announced, at St. Joseph's School, Cavel, Mr. L. M. Valladares, J. P., Assistant Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, occupied the chair.

The secretary admitted the first report of the managing committee, in which it was stated:—

The Association, which started with 54 members, received during the brief space of 2½ years a considerable accession to its numerical strength, and there is a clear and unmistakeable indication that it has become popular not only amongst the educated portion of the community, but also amongst the rest who are now fully alive to the necessity of an Association to watch their interests. On the 31st December 1887, the number increased to 452, at the close of 1888 to 650, and at the end of 1889 to 777, exclusive of 48 members who died and resigned.

The committee regrets to record the death on 25th December, 1889, of Dr. P. F. Gomes, Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. This melancholy event deprived the Association of its esteemed president. The Association owed in a great measure its existence to him. Under his fostering care and vigilant supervision, it had been firmly established and to his moral and social influence it owed much of the success which it had attained till his lamented death. The committee regrets also to record the death of thirteen other members during the period under report.

The managing committee turned their attention to the establishment of a Death Benefit Fund, which was started on 16th October 1887. The advantages of this fund are well-known. The number of subscribers registered up to date is 338. There were seven deaths during the period under report, and the aggregate sum paid to the nominees amounted to Rs. 1,163-4-1. The managing committee framed a scheme for opening ten branches of the Association. It has up to this date succeeded in establishing four such branches and hopes to open the remainder before long. These branches are expected to form a powerful connecting link with the parent Association. Their chief duties are, to make important suggestions to the Association affecting the interests of the community; to appoint representative members to the managing committee; to recover subscriptions, donations, &c., from the members residing within the groups of villages where the branches have been established; to advance the social, political, physical, and intellectual condition of their residents; to promote a bond of union and fraternal sympathy between such residents and the other members of the community; to open parish and catechism schools in English and Marathi in various villages; to open reading rooms, literary clubs, and gymnasia wherever possible, &c. The managing committee have much pleasure in stating that English schools have been established under the auspices of the Association at Marol and Andheri in Salsette and at Papdy in Bassein. These schools are in a flourishing condition, and besides the intellectual training imparted to the pupils, steps are being taken to afford them physical training also. The managing committee have recently addressed a letter to the Director of Public Instruction, urging on him the necessity of a middle class English school at Thana, instead of the 2nd grade Anglo-Portuguese school for Christian girls and boys under the direct control of the Educational Department, and the supervision of a committee to be composed of some members of the Association and such others as the Director of Public Instruction may choose to appoint. The Padroado question engaged the attention of the managing committee on two occasions. Two important documents have been issued by the Association on this subject.

The receipts from 26th May 1887 to 31st December 1889 were Rs. 1,769-11, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 742-12-9, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,026-1. Of this sum Rs. 500 are invested in Government promissory notes of the 4 per cent. loan and a portion of the balance in the shape of advances remains unadjusted. Considering the fact that the annual subscription payable by a member is only one rupee, the financial condition of the Association may be regarded as satisfactory.

The following office-bearers were elected by ballot:—Mr. L. M. Valladares, J. P., President; Messrs. N. F. de Almeida, Francis Valladares J. P., M. C. Pereira, and John Bocarro, J. P., Dr. D. A. de Monte and L. P. Gomes, and Messrs. D. F. de Almeida, J. D. de Almeida and S. J. de Abreo, vice-presidents; Mr J. L. Britto, secretary; Messrs Joseph Bocarro and G. H. Misquita, B.A., vice-secretaries; Mr. Felix Leao, J. P. treasurer; Mr. J. F. Rodrigues, vice-treasurer; and Messrs. Faliciana de Monte and Braz H. de Sousa were appointed auditors.

The secretary read a letter from Dr. D. A. de Monte regarding a public hall to be erected for the use of the Association and the East Indian community. It was proposed on the motion of Mr. Joseph Bocarro, seconded by Mr. J. L. Britto, that a practicable scheme be drawn up at as a early date as possible in connection with the proposed hall and gymkhana by a select committee. Dr. De Monte offered to the Association a sum of Rs. 500 in connection with this scheme. It was resolved to open a subscription list for the purpose.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE BOMBAY HARBOUR MISSION.

The *Bombay Diocesan Record*, in a report on the work of the Bombay Harbour Mission for 1889, says:—

Early in the year the departure of the Rev W. G. H. Ellison, who had served as chaplain for four years, left the Mission without a permanent chaplain for a few weeks, after which the Rev. H. D. Beresford arrived and held the post from the middle of April till the beginning of September. His departure at that date for England left the Mission once more without a chaplain; but it is hoped that a new appointment will be made soon. Meanwhile, the services in connection with the church of St. Nicholas, and the care of sick seamen in the European Hospital have not in either interval been allowed to suffer—those duties and, as far as possible, the other duties usually devolving on the Harbour Chaplain, having been carried on by the Rev. J. Henry Lord, assisted by the clergy of the Society of S. John the Evangelist.

We have to remind our readers of the unwelcome fact that a debt of Rs. 9,500 still hangs over the Institute, and hampers its progress.

In the church not a few improvements have been either effected, or are still in progress. A fund was collected by Mr. Beresford, largely through the offertories of the church, for lighting the edifice with gas; and another fund was started by him for providing the church with proper choir stalls, in lieu of the temporary and unsightly arrangements that have been doing duty for the purpose. This has now reached the necessary sum, and we are glad to be able to report that the new stalls have just been placed *in situ* as we write. A small but convenient choir vestry was partitioned off at the end of the church by Mr. Beresford, which has supplied a need without detracting from the appearance of the church. A plan has just been tendered by Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, for the Reredos it is proposed to erect in memory of Captain Russell, to whose energy and kindness the church and the institute alike owed so much at the time of their building. It is proposed that the structure be a wooden one, and if the plans now supplied be adopted there will be nothing to prevent the immediate erection of what it is hoped, will prove a great ornament to the church. Like the institute the church is in much want of painting and colouring, although fortunately, unlike that building it is out of debt. The church sadly needs a suitable pavement; and a small organ (for which the nucleus of a fund exists) would also be an important acquisition.

We end our report by pleading with all our friends for a continuance of their support. The Mission wants more—not less—than what it at present receives to enable it to grapple with the work it has to perform. In spite of various difficulties, we think we may claim that its course has through all been an upward and an onward one; and with the appliances now ready to its hands in its church and institute (would only that the latter were but free from its debt!) and with the improvements in those which we have described, it is in a position to work far more efficiently than it was once possible for it to do.

Miss Cornelia Sorabji, the Indian young lady whose University career at the Deccan College, Poona, was so remarkably distinguished, writes a home paper, is now at Somerville Hall, reading literature to obtain the place at Oxford equivalent, in the case of a woman, to a degree; but, in spite of all her own exertions and economy previous to her arrival in England, she has not been able to save sufficient for the expenses of her two years' sojourn at Oxford. Lady Hobhouse has therefore opened a fund on her behalf at the Bennett Bank of England, 1, Burlington-gardens, and it has been supported by Lady Goldsmid, the Marchioness of Ripon, Miss Florence Nightingale, Miss Dora Lefevre, and other ladies, who feel that, to assist Miss Sorabji, will be to give a powerful impetus to the cause of women's education in India, to which she purposes to devote herself on her return.

THE MURIDKI CAVALRY CAMP.

Prior to the grand march-past on Tuesday the coup d'œil presented by this line was a sight never to be forgotten. There in front stretched an unbroken line of horsemen, over two miles in length. In the centre, with their pennons fluttering in the breeze, stood five Lancer regiments side by side, and each one had a history of which it may well be proud: the 9th, Hudson's Horse; the 11th, Probyn's; the 18th raised and for many years commanded by the well known Johnnie Watson; the 14th, or Murray's Jat Horse; and last, but not least, the 19th or Fane's fine regiment. Of the British corps the K. D. G.'s and 3rd bear many historic names on their guerdons; whilst the Bays, less fortunate as regards war service, showed by their admirable steadiness on parade and the excellent manner in which they performed their reconnoitring work last week that they are second to no regiment in the army. The most noticeable features in the walk past was the excellent drill of the war service troops of the Punjab Chiefs. They were certainly as steady as any corps on the ground. In the trot the distance in some cases were not well kept, and there was a tendency on the part of the horses to break into a gallop: but the 14th and K. D. G.'s were undoubtedly the best regiments in the gallop. The horse artillery fairly eclipsed themselves, whilst the 3rd P. C. and 9th B. L. to my mind bore off the palm. There was, however, little to choose between the various regiments.

At the conclusion of the advance in line Sir Frederick, who had taken the salute, called the British officers to the front, and in a soldier-like speech thanked officers and men for their admirable conduct during the manœuvres, for their steadiness on parade and their skill in the use of their weapons. He incited them to fresh endeavours, remembering the introduction of the magazine rifles and smokeless powder only rendered the role of cavalry on the battle-field still more difficult and dangerous, and reminding them that after all the real game they played at was one of life and death, the stakes being the honour of their Queen and country. He then announced that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to appoint Prince Albert Victor Honorary Colonel of the 1st P. C., an honour which he knew would be appreciated not only by the regiment, but by the Punjab Frontier Force, as well as by His Royal Highness himself, who felt keenly the distinction of being associated with a regiment that had always borne itself so bravely in action, and which had such a long roll of distinguished officers as Sir Henry Daly, who raised it, Sir John Watson, V. C., Fane, Hughes, C. S. Maclean, and lastly Colonel Bird, C. B., the present Commanding Officer.

At the close of the Commander-in-Chief's speech the troops returned to camp, and in the afternoon the Prince inspected his new regiment, when all the officers, Native as well as British, were personally introduced to him. The regiment being dismounted and formed in hollow square, he addressed a few well chosen words expressive of the honour he felt at being associated with such a gallant corps, and assuring them that he would always take the deepest interest in its welfare.

After leaving, the Prince rode through the horse lines of the various Regiments dinning with the Commander-in-Chief in the evening. After dinner he again visited the Camp where General Luck had provided a huge camp fire a Khuttak, sword dance, and some excellent vocalists for his amusements, Colonel Harvey, 5th Lancers, and Major Benson, 17th Lancers being the popular performers.

To-morrow the Prince inspects the war service troops of the Punjab States, leaving for Peshawur is issued by the Association on this subject. The receipts from 26th May 1887 to 31st December 1889 were Rs. 1,769-11, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 742-12-9, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,026-1. Of this sum Rs. 500 are invested in Government promissory notes of the 4 per cent. loan and a portion of the balance in the shape of advances remains unadjusted. Considering the fact that the annual subscription payable by a member is only one rupee, the financial condition of the Association may be regarded as satisfactory.

On the evening. It is certainty, worthy of note, as Sir Frederick remarked in his speech to the officers today, that never in the history of British India has such a large body of cavalry been massed for peace manœuvres. Certainly we have never put such a force in the field, nor has any British officer ever commanded 64 squadrons as General Luck did to-day. Six thousand seven hundred cavalry soldiers—and such soldiers as we saw this morning—is a sight not often seen, and must have impressed His Royal Highness with a true idea of the military strength of India.

On Wednesday morning saw the final operations connected with the cavalry divisional manœuvres of 1890. H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor rode down to his new regiment, the 1st P. C., and inspected them prior to their march to Dera Ghazi Khan, whilst at the same time General Luck inspected the war service troops of the Native States. Unfortunately the squadron of Kapurthala Cavalry had been compelled to leave Camp in order to be present at the reception of Prince Albert Victor during his visit to the Maharaja.

There were on the ground four strong squadrons from Patiala, and one each from Bhawalpore, Jhind, Nabha and Faridkot. General Luck was accompanied by his A. A. G., Colonel Shakespear, 10th Bengal Lancers; Major Mellis, Senior Inspecting Officer, Native States Armies; Colonel A. P. Palmer, C. B.; Colonel Cecil Clifford, 2nd P. C.; and Lieutenant-Colonel Maitland, 4th Bombay Cavalry, the two former irregular cavalry leaders whose experience dates back to the Mutiny. If Colonel Palmer expected to see the armies of the Punjab Chiefs no further advanced in drill than Hodson's Horse was when he first joined them, he must have been agreeably surprised, for all the squadrons walked, trotted and galloped past certainly as well as the majority of Bengal regiments yesterday. Their dress and equipment too, leave little to be desired and reflect much credit especially on those smaller States which have had to study ways and means before they could see their way to carrying out their loyal project. Patiala, with large resources, has raised a fine regiment, well drilled and well-equipped, but somewhat underhorsed. Nabha perhaps is the best in this respect, whilst Faridkote owes much of her success to the unwearied efforts of Captain Perry, an old servant of the State. The Patiala troops did the sword and lance exercise at the gallop with much smartness. At the conclusion of his inspection General Luck read a letter from Sir Robert Frederick in which that gallant officer expressed his surprise and appreciation at the appearance of the men on parade yesterday, and at the manner in which they had marched past. It also conveyed the Commander-in-Chief's thanks to Major Drummond, the Inspecting Officer, Punjab Chiefs Armies, and expressed his keen appreciation his Excellency had of that officer's labours. General Luck added a few words of his own which were equally laudatory. At the same time he reminded the officers of these armies that much had yet to be done ere their troops could be called efficient, and recommended them to make themselves efficient at reconnoitring and outpost work as they were at the mechanical part of a soldier's duties.

After the inspection a large party of officers proceeded to the steeplechase course, which had been laid out with much care by Colonel Arthur Broome. There were but two events, one for the 50-guinea cup presented by Colonel Broome, for horses *bona fide* the property of officers in the Native Cavalry, and to be ridden by officers of that branch. There were only three entries, namely, the bay Arab mare Sweetheart the property of and ridden by Lieutenant-Templer, 19th B. L., which won easily; the bay Arab Amir, the property of Colnel Broome, ridden by Captain Peyton, 14th B. L., which fell at the fourth fence, Captain Peyton breaking his collarbone and a rib; and the third being the bay Goldiness, owned by Lieutenant Browne, C. I. H., and ridden by Captain Grant of the same regiment.

The second pony steeplechase for ponies, the property of officers in the Bengal Cavalry, was the other event and brought out also three entries. Delilah, the property of Mr. Campbell, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and well ridden by Lieutenant Chesney, 18th Bengal Lancers, won easily. Holl-and-Blazes, owned by Captain Broome, 13th Bengal Lancers, ridden by Mr. Templer, 19th Bengal Lancers, was second and Impetuous owned and ridden by Mr. Wake, 16th Bengal Cavalry was third. An objection was raised by the owner of Holl-and-Blazes to Delilah owing to her having gone the wrong side of the flag, and it was given in favour of Holl-and-Blazes by the Stewards, but is to be referred to Calcutta.

The Prince left at 3-30 for Peshawar.

In writing of camps such as this, one is apt to forget that the glitter of the soldier's life has another side, and that whilst one is recounting the brilliant appearance of the troops, others are at work to render those troops serviceable. Without wishing to depreciate General Luck's labours, I know he would be the first to recognise the services of Surgeon-Major Palmer, whose care of the sick was unremitting, or of Veterinary Surgeon Joslen and his colleagues, to whom the excellent condition of the horses is in a great measure due. The postal and telegraph arrangements were without fault. Mr. Ludgwick, the efficient official in charge of the latter department, was most attentive to all, despite the immense work of the Camp.—Pioneer.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every, where at 1s 1½ per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon Road, London.

THE LIBEL ON LORD EUSTON.

The trial of Mr. Ernest Parke on the charge of having libelled the Earl of Euston was began on Jan. 15 at the Central Criminal Court.

The alleged libel was published in the *North London Press*, and accused Lord Euston with being concerned in the Cleveland Street scandals; and also stated that a warrant had been issued against his Lordship, and that he had absconded. The defendant had, in addition to a plea of not guilty, put in a justification and said that the libel was true in substance and in fact, and was published for the public benefit.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Sir Charles Russell said the libel was of a very serious character, and although not solely, was principally, directed against Lord Euston. Counsel then described the libel, and stated that when it appeared Lord Euston at once took the necessary steps to vindicate his character, and he was there now to prosecute this case. It was not true, as stated in the libel, that a warrant had ever been issued against Lord Euston, nor was there the slightest truth in the statement that he had absconded. In view of the nature of the plea it was remarkable that when before the magistrate there was not the slightest imputation made upon his lordship with regard to alleged improper proceedings at the address mentioned. His statement that he had only been there upon the one occasion, was not challenged. So far as Lord Euston was concerned, he heard his name mentioned in this connection in the plea for the first time. Lord Euston would give a general denial of all the allegations, but he (Sir Charles Russell) would prove the publication of the libel, and would then leave the defence to make out their plea of justification if they could. With the permission of the court, he would call Lord Euston after the defence, and he would submit himself to the most searching cross-examination.

Mr. Lockwood, Q. C., in addressing the jury for the defence, commented upon the absence of the prosecutor, Lord Euston, who had not gone into the witness-box; but he thought that such a course would not commend itself to the good opinion of the jury. Lord Euston complained that his character had been attacked; but had deliberately shrunk from examination, and had preferred to rely upon the attack which Sir Charles Russell might make upon the witnesses for the defence. These witnesses necessarily would be tained, and as their evidence was shaken, so the courage of the prosecutor might increase. As to the justification, he should prove that Lord Euston had been in the habit of frequenting this house in Cleveland Street upon the dates mentioned, and evidence would be called which would leave little doubt that the offences alleged were committed. There could be no question as to the publication, if it was true, being for the public benefit. He called

Mr. John O'Loughlan, coal-dealer, 49 Tottenham Street, who stated that 19 Cleveland Street was only twenty-seven yards from his door. About May 20 he was standing outside his house about 7 o'clock in the evening, and saw a gentleman get out from a carriage and go into 19 Cleveland Street. He had seen the gentleman since with others at Hyde Park Corner, but he could not see him in court. (Lord Euston sat nearly opposite to the witness.)

Lord Euston stood up, and the witness said he should like to see him walk. Lord Euston walked along the court, when the witness said, "Yes, I should say that was Lord Euston." (Laughter.)

Mr. Justice Hawkins: You are not asked that. Is that the gentleman you saw?

The Witness; Yes I saw him first after the day I saw him in Cleveland Street about six weeks ago, and I have seen him outside this court once.

Cross-examined: He had for months before this publication heard about the proceedings at 19 Cleveland Street. He could not speak positively as to the date of the visit of the gentleman, nor could he say whether there were two horses or only one horse in the carriage. He could not say whether it was a private carriage or cab. A man who was working at King's Cross was with him when he next saw Lord Euston. It was six weeks ago. He was told that Lord Euston would go by; but he did not know who it was who told him to go, nor could he give any description of him. The man showed him a photograph, and asked him if he should know him, the person represented (Lord Euston), again, and he said, yes. At first he did not think the photograph was that of the man he saw. The gentleman was about 5 ft. 9 in. or 5ft. 10 in., and was dressed in a greyish suit, and had a high hat on. He looked healthy, not like a man who had just come out of the hospital. He could not describe the men who came to him about this case; but he was told one of them was employed to get up witnesses for the *Times* against Ireland and Mr. Parnell. (Laughter.) His eyesight was very bad indeed, but he did not think the photo produced were those he had seen; but he could not tell without his glasses. He could not tell how much he had had. It was not more than 10s.

Other witnesses having been called, Mrs. Hannah Elizabeth Morgan stated that twelve months ago she lived at 22 Cleveland Street, which was opposite No. 19. Although she had seen fifty or sixty persons going into the latter address, she could only recognise one, whom she identified as Lord Euston, having since seen him in Grosvenor Place. She had seen him at 19 Cleveland Street.

John Saul, of Old Compton Street, Soho, said he had known Hammond since 1879. He lived at the house in 19 Cleveland Street, and had seen Lord Euston there in May 1887. He had brought Lord Euston there himself. He had received a sovereign from Lord Euston. In cross-examination this witness said he had no means of earning his living. He had not done anything since he had been living in London to earn an honest livelihood. This was the case for the defence.

Lord Euston was then called, was deposed that he was examined at the police-court and cross-examined. No question whatever was asked him as to any of the alleged visits to 19 Cleveland Street, or as to the allegations of the witness Saul. He received a telegram in November while he was staying at Euston Hall, and came at once to London and began these proceedings. In May or June last he was in Piccadilly about eleven o'clock at night when Hammond's card was handed to him. About a week later he went to the address, 19 Cleveland Street, in a hansom cab. He had not a private carriage of his own. On arriving in Cleveland Street he was admitted, and was asked for a sovereign; which he gave the man. Lord Euston then repeated the advice previously given at the police-court, and said that finding the place was not what he expected, he threatened to knock the man down unless he let him out of the house, and he was let out. He never mentioned the occurrence to any one. His height was 6ft. 4 in. Lord Euston then denied specifically the allegations of the various witnesses who had been called. He had never seen John Saul until he was called in court. It was utterly untrue that he absconded to Peru in July. He had not been out of the kingdom since 1882, and it was not true that any warrant had been issued against him.

Cross-examined: The libel was published on Nov. 16, and application was made for the judges fiat on the 23rd. Lord Arthur Somerset belonged to some of the clubs to which the witness belonged. He did not mention the visit to the house for some time, as he thought he was well out of it, and it was not a pleasant thing to mention. Afterwards he told several friends. He had not visited Lord Arthur Somerset at Boulogne.

Mr. Lockwood, in addressing the jury for the defendant, said he would be very brief in doing so. He suggested that it was necessary for Lord Euston to account for one visit to the house in Cleveland Street, because he thought he [illegible] been seen there, and he had endeavoured to [illegible] for it by the story they had just heard. Their verdict largely depended upon whether they accepted that story or not. If his story was true, would he not naturally have mentioned it to his friends? He was a man who felt no shame in avowing that it did not humiliate him to have to say that he had gone to a house to witness *poses plastiques*. But he did not tell anybody one word or syllable of it until it was necessary for him to give some explanation of his visit to Cleveland Street. And in the circumstances he unhesitatingly asked them to reject the story in its entirety. With regard to the evidence they had heard, he was aware that the most important part of it was tainted testimony. But what could they expect in such cases as this? It was only by such a witness as Saul that the truth of the allegations could be proved. So far as the other witnesses were concerned, he was not aware that his learned friend had been able to shake their credulity, or impugn their respectability. No possible motive had been shown why they should endeavour to deceive the Court, and he asked them on these grounds to return a verdict of not guilty for the prisoner.

Sir Charles Russell said that his learned friend had entirely failed to tell the jury what were the questions for their determination. The defendant undertook to fully establish the charge he had made, and his learned friend forgot to remind them that it was for the defendant to make out for their complete satisfaction that he had proved the truth of the libel. It was important

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

[illegible] Portuguese [illegible] Saturday, January 25, the previous [illegible] Cabinet was [illegible] unanimously [illegible] Mr. Petre delivered [illegible] demand from [illegible] requiring a categorical acceptance of [illegible] demand. According to the Standard's correspondent, the [illegible] were only given [illegible] nights to consider their reply. In the [illegible] evening Mr. Petre, our Ambassador, was [illegible] that the Cabinet were disposed to yield, but that a final reply could not be given until after the Council, which had been summoned. The [illegible] of this Council was the despatch of a Note [illegible] submitting, under protest, to demands which, it was stated, Portugal could not resist.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE ATTACKED.

When the decision of the Portuguese Government became known, there was great excitement in Lisbon. The Republican journals are represented as writing [illegible] on the subject; but every journal in [illegible] more or less savage in its criticism. The Dia, a semi-official organ, declares that Portugal yields to the brutality of force, protesting before the opinion [illegible]. Another Government journal speaks in a [illegible] strain, adding that the Cabinet maintained all the [illegible] rights of Portugal, and appealed to Article 12 of the Treaty of Berlin, "which England is obliged to respect." On Sunday night, it is stated, disorderly bands of people, including a number of students, paraded the streets, shouting "Down with the Ministry." An excited mob assembled outside the British Consulate, and, spite of the fact that it was guarded by police, broke the windows, and threw the escutcheon bearing the Royal arms to the ground. Numerous arrests were made. The windows of various Ministers' residences were also broken. The British Legation has been guarded by police.

In the North of Portugal there is a universal feeling of indignation, mingled with gloom, at the British ultimatum. The Commissioner of Police, Lisbon, has, it is stated, sent constables to guard the Consulate at Oporto. On Monday night there was hostile demonstration, and a few stones were thrown at the Consulate, one pane of glass being broken. A meeting of students has been held at Coimbra, at which it was proposed to form a battalion of volunteers amongst the students. In Oporto, among other things, it is proposed to start a national subscription for the purchase of an ironclad. The Press is very bitter. The *Diario do Commercio*, although it violently attacks England, points out that the English colony, which has always been friendly to the Portuguese, is not responsible for the acts of the English Government, and should not be molested, as at Lisbon.

The Lisbon newspapers illogically give vivas for Spain and France, and attack England and Germany, forgetting in their temporary aberration that the destruction of Portuguese prosperity, both in ancient and in modern times, was due to the two first named while the two latter have given blood and treasure to protect and secure the independence that Portugal at present enjoys, and that without this aid she would have been wiped off the map of Europe, and consequently out of that of Africa.

APOLOGY TO THE BRITISH MINISTERS.

Senhor Barros Gomes has personally expressed to Mr. Petre the regret of the Portuguese Government at the outrage committed at the British Consulate on Saturday evening, when the escutcheon was torn down. Subsequently the British Minister received a note from the Government expressing regret at the incident, and assuring him that the escutcheon should be replaced and the damage repaired. The actual author of the outrage, a Spanish coal-miner, who was accompanied by a crowd of young students, will, adds the note, be handed over to the proper tribunal. It is stated that on Saturday evening, in addition to the outrage at the British Embassy, two Englishmen were attacked, and one of them seriously injured. In replying to Senhor Barros Gomes's apologies, Mr. Petre expressed the hope that care would be taken to protect British subjects and their property from all attacks. The public excitement continued unabated throughout Sunday and Monday. Patriotic shouts and vivas were raised, and there were cries of "Down with England!" A large party of students marched, after holding a meeting, to the Cortes. A deputation was escorted to the President, to whom they handed a resolution of patriotic sentiment. The streets on Monday night were alive with people. Processions paraded the chief thoroughfares, bearing aloft the Portuguese flag, and giving themselves up to patriotic demonstrations of the most enthusiastic description. The Legations of each of the European Powers, except Great Britain, were visited, and in front of each the processionists as they marched past cheered vociferously for the State concerned, and loud cheers were given for the cause of civilisation. The manifestations before the French, German, and Spanish Legations specially marked by enthusiasm and sympathetic feeling. It is stated that a Patriotic League is about to be organised, with the object of promoting a propaganda against commerce with Great Britain and the purchase of British products.

RESIGNATION OF SENHOR BARROS GOMES.

The surrender of the Portuguese Government to the British demands has been followed by the resignation of the Portuguese Cabinet. In the Chamber of Peers, on Monday, Senhor Barros Gomes made a statement, in which he expressed regret that the sudden development of events had prevented him from coming to the Cortes to give an account of the negotiations which he had carried on with the British Government. He then read all the Notes which had been exchanged with the British Foreign Office from the 18th ult., and declared that he had always sought to come to an understanding with Great Britain.

Mr. Petre's Note, dated Jan. 5 (writes the Lisbon correspondent of the *Times*), recapitulates the complaints of the British Government in reference to Major Serpa Pinto's expedition, and goes on to say, after alleging that Major Serpa Pinto had deliberately provoked the hostility of the Makololo, that the subsequent proceedings of the expedition had only tended to confirm and increase that impression, and had gravely compromised the position of Her Majesty's Government towards the native tribes, who looked to it for protection, and towards British subjects who have such a strong claims on its sympathy and support. Further on the note says:—"To refuse to recognise the Act of Declaration is a direct defiance; it is totally unjustifiable, and opposed to the universal practice which governs the relations between civilised and friendly States in international disputes Her Majesty's Government has not asked any apology for what has taken place, and they are quite willing to leave to the Portuguese Government the right whith they claim—to judge of the proceedings of the Portuguese officers after they have received a full account of the facts; but they must insist upon having a prompt and distinct assurance that there will be no attempt to settle the territorial questions by acts of force or to establish Portuguese dominion over districts where British interests predominate. If Her Majesty's Government cannot obtain such assurance from the Portuguese Government it will be their duty to take measures which they consider to be necessary and adequate for the protection of those interests. I am therefore instructed to repeat to your Excellency the categorical request for an immediate declaration from the Portuguese Government that the forces of Portugal will not be permitted to interfere with British settlements on the Shire and Nyassa, or with the country of the Makololo or the country under the government of Lobengula, or any other country declared under British protection; and, further, that there will be no attempt to establish Portuguese jurisdiction over any portion of those countries without previous arrangement between the two Governments. I am further to request your Excellency to favour me with an answer to this Note before the evening of the 8th instant."

Senhor Barros Gomes replied to this Note on the 8th ult., in terms reported in our "latest" columns last week, reiterating the Portuguese pretensions, but accepting in principle the English demands. On Jan. 10 Mr. Petre presented a memorandum, in which it was stated that "Her Britannic Majesty's Government has learned with pleasure that the answer of the Portuguese Government is in principle an affirmative reply to the demands addressed to it, but before accepting this answer as satisfactory the British Government must first learn that precise instructions have been sent to the Portuguese authorities in Mozambique applying to the acts of force and the exercise of jurisdiction carried out there at the present moment, of which Her Majesty's Government have already complained, as well as to new proceedings of the same nature. These instructions should include the recall south of the Eco of the Portuguese forces actually in the territory of the Makololo, the suppression of the authority there established, also the removal of all military stations [illegible] and Mashona territories."

TERMS OF THE ULTIMATUM.

[illegible] delivered the following ultimatum: [illegible] Majesty's Government cannot [illegible] or sufficient the assurances [illegible] Government as they interpret them. He [illegible] Majesty's Interim Consul at Mozambique [illegible] ordering Major Serpa Pinto's own authority [illegible] already occupied the Shire, Katunga [illegible] territories of the Makololo, and these [illegible] garrisoned. Her Britannic Majesty's Government [illegible] and insists that the following telegraphic instructions shall be sent immediately to the Governor [illegible]:—"Withdraw whatever [illegible] and the [illegible] Her Britannic Majesty's Government understand that, without this, the assurances given by the Portuguese Government are illusory; and Mr. Petre will feel himself compelled, in view of his instructions, to withdraw immediately with all the members of the Legation, from Lisbon, unless a satisfactory reply to the preceding intimation is received by him this afternoon, on Her Majesty's ship Enchantress at Vigo, waiting his order.

SENHOR BARROS GOMES' REPLY.

The answer of Senhor Barros Gomes, dated the 11th, maintains that the Portuguese Government considered, and still considers, that their Note of the 8th completely satisfied the reclamations of Her Majesty's Government; but adds that "In presence of an imminent rupture of relations with Great Britain and all consequences which might follow, His Majesty's Government cede to the exigencies recently formulated in the two memorandums alluded to, and reserving in every way the rights of the Portuguese Crown to the African regions referred to, reserving also the right conferred by Article XII. of the Convention of Berlin to have the question in litigation definitely resolved by mediation or arbitration, his Majesty's Government will send to the Governor of Mozambique the orders exacted by Great Britain."

When Senhor Barros Gomes had concluded, the Premier entered the Chamber and announced that the King had accepted the resignation of the Government. The President of the Chamber immediately closed the Session, preventing a scene and recriminations, which might have reached the point of scandal.

King Charles sent for Senhor Serpa Pimentel, the leader of the Conservative party, who at the Council of State held on Sunday night, voted in the minority, declaring that, although he agreed to the withdrawal of the Portuguese forces from the Shire district, the other demands of the British Government should only be conceded in the event of England submitting the dispute to arbitration forthwith.

THE NEW CABINET.

The following is said to be the composition of the new Ministry:—Premier and Minister of the Interior, Senhor Serpa Pimentel; Foreign Affairs Senhor Hintze Ribeiro; Finance, Senhor Franco Castello Branco; War, General Vasco Guedes; Marine, Senhor Arroyo; Justice, Senhor Lopo Vaz; Public Works, Senhor Frederico Arouca. The Premier will discharge the duties of Minister of War until the return of General Vasco Guedes, at present Governor of the Portuguese Indies. The new Premier, says the *Daily News* correspondent, will continue to appeal to clause 12 of the General Act of the Berlin Congress in defence of Portuguese rights, and has advised the King as follows:—"Nobody is jealous of Portugal in East Africa, but all the Powers must be jealous of Great Britain. France already feels uncomfortable, and it will be most unpleasant for her to have a Protestant Power so near the Horse. Germany is secretly disinclined to let Great Britain become paramount in Africa by having all the lake country and the north and south water ways to it. Italy is in a similar state of mind. There is also a Catholic interest involved, which will secure friends to Portugal wherever there is a Catholic Church."

The new Cabinet on Wednesday presented itself to the Chamber of Deputies, and Senhor Serpa Pimentel made a declaration of policy. He stated his conviction that Portugal had right on her side, and promised that his Ministry would uphold rights and protect the interests of their country to the best of their ability. The late Ministers promise their aid, not generally, but "in the settlement of problems in which the dignity and honour of the country were involved."

THE POSTAL DIFFICULTY AT QUILLIMANE.

Sir Donald Currie states that having made representation at Lisbon as to the claim by the Portuguese authorities at Quillimane with respect to the conveyance of consular despatches and other letters, he has received the following satisfactory telegram from Lisbon—"British consular sealed mail-bags may be forwarded by British steamers, independently of local post-office according to the Postal Convention dated April 6, 1859. Instructions will be sent to Quillimane." The following are the terms in which the agents of the company at Quillimane, under date Sept. 10, 1889, intimated to the captain of the Castle steamers Courland the Governor's orders:—I have just now been informed by the Governor of the place that you are not allowed to carry only letters beside the Portuguese mail (not even the correspondence of H. B. M. Vice-Consul, and that in doing so you are liable to fine, detension, and all the unpleasant consequences.

COLONIAL FEELING AT MOZAMBIQUE.

Writing on Tuesday, Jan. 14, the Lisbon correspondent of the *Standard* considers it would be rash to assume that the African difficulty is entirely at an end. The colonial authorities at Mozambique have been sending messages to the Home Government couched in insolent and insubordinate terms, and some of the Lisbon newspapers are indiscreet enough to predict that weeks and even months, are likely to elapse before the Portuguese military and civil officials in Nyassaland can be persuaded to withdraw within the limits exacted by Lord Salisbury. While this is the temper of its Colonial servants, the Portuguese Government cannot be said to have reached the end of its troubles.

Mail advices received at the Portuguese Ministry of the Colonies from Mozambique on January 14 confirm previous announcements that complete tranquillity prevailed on both banks of the Zambesi, Lieutenant Cordon's expedition had returned to Quillimane, and Major Priva Andrada was also expected there. Lieutenant Cordon traversed the whole of the Sanhati region, subjecting the petty kings to the authority of Portugal. The inhabitants were satisfied with the assurances of the Portuguese authorities that they would prevent raids by other native tribes. The expedition suffered great privations, being forced to live for forty-five days on buffalo meat in a state of putrefaction. It was not found necessary to resort to force, and not a single shot was fired. The Sultan of Macangire was expected at Quillimane in order to ratify his vassalage to Portugal. The petty King of Gangunhama was preparing to make war against the Binguana, but the Portuguese authorities at Inhambane hoped to prevent a conflict.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, January 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr V Rigby, B	Mr W C F Leggatt, M
Mr James Scott, B	Surg-Maj T Hume, M
Col D Macdonald, BSC	Mr C B Prichard, BoCS
Maj R C B Lawrence, B	Surg-Maj G Bainbridge, Bo
Maj C Manse, BSC	Surg A F Ferguson, Bo
Surg W W Webb, B	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W Barry, BCS, 4 mos	Mr R Courtney, BoCS, 1 year
Mr W F Meres, BCS, 12 mos	Mr C B Prichard, BoCS, 3 mos
Mr S Jacob, B, 1 week	Mr W E Podley. Bo, 15 mos
Mr H N C Cloete, B, 3 mos	Col C Swinhoe, BoSC, 178 days
Mr S G Wood, B, 9 mos	Capt J W Gordon, BoSC, 6 months
Mr D H Hunter, B, 18 mos	Surg-Maj S J Goldsmith, B, 6 mos
Col R E K Money, BSC, till 17-2-91	Surg-Maj B C Keelan, Bo, 9 mos
Maj O C Radford, BSC, 1 m	
Col H C Stevens, M Cav, 7 days	
Lt-Col H T H Baber, M Inf, 3 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A R Sutherland, B	Capt D W Hickman, BSC
Mr C C Quin, B	Capt A C MacDonnell, SBE
Mr H H G Botton, B	
Mr W Macdonald, B	Mr G D Irvine, MCS
Mr D Morris, B	Mr T Taylor, M
Col W G Smith, B Inf	Col P W M Spring, BoRA
Col C E D Branson, B Inf	Capt F E H Chapman, BoSC
Lt-Col A M Bruce, B Inf	

INDIA OFFICE, Jan. 10.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Government in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Maj. F. Barrow; Maj. J. R. Burlton-Bennet.

To be Majors—Capt. J. C. F. Gordon; Capt. F. C. N. Goldney; Capt. C. H. V. Garbett.

To be Captains—Lieut. A. B. Pitchard; Lieut. G. C. C. Shakespear.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel—Maj. B. G. Humfrey.

To be Major—Capt. A. W. Proudfoot.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeon Surg.-Maj. R. Bowman

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 pm 2nd Feb. 1890.

	Madras Time.		Malwan Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	15	...	2
,, Kurrachee ...	...	9	...	2
,, Madras.....	...	15	...	2

PROF. MAX MULLER ON "THE PEACE CONQUEST OF INDIA."

THE Prince of Wales, as President of the Imperial Institute, occupied the chair at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, on Saturday, 11th ultimo, when Professor Max Muller delivered an address to inaugurate the School for Modern Oriental Studies, which has been established by the Institute in union with University College and King's College, London. There was a large and brilliant assemblage. His Royal Highness was supported on the right by Lord Herschell, Chairman of the Institute, and Sir Lowthian Bell, vice-chairman; and on the left by the Duke of Fife and Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P.

Lord Herschell explained that when the scheme for the Imperial Institute took shape, the suggestion was early made that public advantage would be likely to accrue if there were included within its scope the foundation of a school for teaching modern Oriental languages in the metropolis. It appeared to the committee that the suggestion was by no means alien to the design which they had in hand. The need for such a school was demonstrated by what had been done by the chief nations of Europe; indeed, it was astonishing that a movement in this direction had not been made sooner in this country. The committee was most anxious not to act in antagonism to institutions in London, where Oriental languages were already taught, and they, therefore, sought the co-operation of the governing bodies of University College and King's College. Their overtures had a most cordial reception, and, as the result of the labours of a special committee, it was finally decided to form the school which was now about to be inaugurated. Instruction would be afforded in no less than nine of the different languages spoken in India, as well as in Burmese, Chinese, Japanese, Persian, Arabic, Turkish and modern Greek. It was, indeed, gratifying that the undertaking would commence with an address by so distinguished an Oriental scholar as Professor Max Muller.

FOREIGN RIVALRY IN THE EAST.

Professor Max Muller, who was cordially received, addressing the Prince of Wales, said in the course of his remarks:—The Russian Empire has long been the most liberal patron of Oriental studies. In France the Government has founded a school "pour les langues orientales vivantes," where Hindustani, Persian, Arabic, Turkish, Chinese, and Tibetan, are taught by eminent scholars. At Vienna there is an Oriental seminary, and the Imperial press has acquired one of the richest collections of Oriental types. At Berlin a seminary of Oriental languages has lately been inaugurated which, under the direction of my learned friend, Professor Sachs bids fair to surpass all the others. The number of students amounts at present to 115. Suppose that out of this number fifty only are turned out every year, well grounded in one of the Eastern languages—think what a leaven that will be in different parts of the East. Think also of what a power they will constitute. I do not say hostile to England, but at all events in competition and rivalry with her, whenever her diplomatic and her commercial interests are at stake. Of course, diplomatists of the old school will tell you that interpreters are quite sufficient for transacting any official business in the East, and that having to wait for an answer, while the dragoman is translating, allows time useful for reflection. Our young diplomatists know better. They know that a friendly tete-a-tete is impossible in the presence of a third person, however neutral and machine-like. Dragomans are often irritating, sometimes misleading, sometimes actually dishonest. If a new commercial treaty has to be negotiated in Japan, if a concession has to be secured in China, if rights of suzerainty have to be acquired in Africa, who is likely to be successful?—the envoy who arrives in full state with a posse of secretaries and dragomans; or the diplomatic agent who can converse freely with natives of all ranks, who can make allowance for the prejudices, the temper, the susceptibilities of Eastern potentates, and who in the end may become their best friend and adviser?

THE ESSENTIALS OF EFFECTIVE RULE IN INDIA.

For ruling India in harmony with the wishes and the high at interests of its inhabitants, and at the same time with a due regard for the heavy responsibility incurred by England in becoming the guardian of that enormous empire, we want young men who are able to do more than merely chatter Hindustani or Tamil. If we look once more to the lectures provided in the Oriental Seminary at Berlin, we shall find that they are not confined to teaching Oriental languages, or how to write a commercial letter, how to draw up an official document, and how to draft a political treaty. In every department the professors have to lecture on the history, the geography, the literature, the manners, customs, laws and religions of the principal nations of the East. This is the kind of knowledge which is absolutely necessary for those who are destined to rule over a population nearly ten times as large as the population of England—a population not only speaking different languages, but thinking different thoughts, believing in different religions, nourished by different historical traditions, and divided by different aspirations for the future. It is sometimes supposed to be not altogether easy to govern England, Scotland, and Ireland, because on certain points their interests seem divergent. It is said that English statesmen do not understand Ireland, Irish statesman do not understand England, and Scotch statesmen do not understand either. And yet these three countries speak a common language, have a common religion, and, in spite of occasional jars and bickerings, would resist, with a common indignation, any insult offered to their common honour, any invasion of their commonwealth. Think, then, what a task is imposed on that handful of young Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen who are sent out every year to govern India, and how much depends on their being well equipped for that task.

THE EPIC OF INDIA'S CONQUEST.

The history of England's taking possession of India is more marvellous than any story of the "Arabian Nights;" and what is the most marvellous in it is the apparent absence of any plan or plot from beginning to end. No English statesman was ever so harebrained as to conceive the plan of sending out an expedition for the conquest of India. But though there was no plan or plot, nowhere in the whole history of the world is there a higher purpose more visible than in the advance of England towards the East. It was the innate vigour of the Saxon race, its strong political instincts, its thirst for work, its love of enterprise, its craving for progress that drove its sons across the sea, and made them the founders of new empires in India and the Colonies. There was no plan or plot; but read the history of the English Empire in India, and you will find that the readiness, the presence of mind, the self-reliance, the endurance, the heroic bravery in moments of supreme anguish of English men and English women, and, taking it all in all, the political wisdom and moderation of the best of India's rulers and statesmen, would supply materials for a perfect epic, more wonderful than the "Iliad" and "Odyssey." The ring that was broken thousands of years ago is now being welded together once more. The world is becoming Indo-European. It is generally said that India has been conquered by England. But the true conquest of India, it seems to me, is still to come. The true conquerors of India, of the heart of India, will be those very men whom our new School of Oriental languages means to fit for their arduous work. There ought to be a real plan and plot in this new conquest. There ought to be a will, for we know that where there is a will there is a way. Our new conquerors will have to study the ancient literature of India, which is still the leaven of Indian religion, which is still the best key to the religious convictions and superstitions of the present day. They must enter into the spirit of the ancient law of the country before attempting to reconcile native customs with the principles of modern legislation. They must learn to appreciate the beauty of Indian literature before measuring it with the standard of our own poetry, or condemning it unheard. If our young statesmen go out to India, half-acclimatised already to the intellectual atmosphere in which they are to spend the best part of their lives, they will not look upon the country as an exile, and on its inhabitants as mere strangers. They are not strangers, they are brothers. They are made of the same stuff as we ourselves.

A TRIBUTE TO THE NATIVES OF INDIA.

I have never been in India, but I have known many Indians, both men and women, and I do not exaggerate when I tell you that some of them need fear no comparison with the best men and women whom it has been my good fortune to know. We reckon the height of mountain ranges by their highest peaks, and we have a right to measure the sublimity of a whole nation by its best men and women. Look for these men and women, and you will find them, if not in the great towns, yet in the countless villages of India. The great towns in India, more than in Europe, contain the very dregs of Indian society, and it is from them that our opinion of the character of the Hindus has been so often formed. I have likewise spoken chiefly of Hindus, of those who are still under the sway of their ancient native literature and religion, and who speak languages derived from, or strongly impregnated with, Sanskrit. But what I have said applies with equal truth to the Mohammedan inhabitants of India. No one can understand them, can sympathise with them, can influence them, who does not know their religion, who cannot read the Koran and the classical works of Arabic literature. We have no idea how often their feelings are hurt by the free and easy, by the ignorant, way in which we speak of what is sacred to them. It is a knowledge, a thorough knowledge, not only of the languages of India, but of its classical literature, its religion, its laws and customs, its superstitions and prejudices, its whole social life, that will form the best preparation for those who, after passing through this school of Oriental languages, are to become both the servants and the rulers of India. When I look at the list of those who have already been enrolled on the staff of professors and teachers, I see names that offer the best security for the success of this institution. And when I see the name of its Royal patron, I know that whenever this institution requires help and support it will be granted readily and graciously. The key on the work which our fathers had to leave unfinished, is the best tribute we can pay to their memory. We could not wish for better auguries than whereof we see, as we [illegible] the illustrious [illegible] of a noble father called hence [illegible] loyal and devoted son. (Loud cheers.)

SPEECH BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, who was greeted with cheers, said: Ladies and Gentlemen—I think I may speak in the name of you all, and say how deeply indebted we are to Professor Max Muller for the interesting and eloquent lecture which we have just heard from him. (Cheers.) To me, especially, it has been a source of great gratification to preside on this occasion, and to hear the words spoken by one whom I have had the great advantage and pleasure of knowing ever since my undergraduate days at the University of Oxford, upwards of thirty years ago. (Cheers.) I can also say that the governing body of the Imperial Institute are beholden to him for having so kindly and readily acceded to my request that he would lend his aid—and no one could render more valuable assistance—in the inauguration of the School for Modern Oriental Studies, which, with the most cordial and invaluable co-operation of the Councils of King's College and University College, has recently been organised by the Institute. The sphere of future usefulness of this new school, which Professor Max Muller has foreshadowed, is indeed a comprehensive one, and cannot but greatly encourage the special committee of management of the school to increased zeal and pursuit of the work which they have so kindly undertaken at the request of the committee of the Institute. The professor has directed serious attention to the important practical results attained by the Government schools of Oriental languages in Russia, France, and Austria, and especially by the recently-established schools in Berlin; and to the great influence which such results—to the attainment of which our new school aspires—must exercise on the commercial interests of the country. (Cheers.) I am sure, ladies and gentlemen, you will agree with me that the illustrations of the invaluable nature of the assistance which the school is calculated to render to those who are by their future services to contribute to the wise and prosperous government of the Indian Empire, were most interesting. That the School for Modern Oriental Studies is a worthy object of all liberal support by this country, none can doubt who have listened to the important observations and the eloquent appeal of Professor Max Muller this evening. (Cheers.) But the best aid and support which it can receive will be derived from the active encouragement of public bodies, by Government departments, and by those whose future duties will involve an intimate intercourse with Oriental countries; and I earnestly pray that these will avail themselves of the facilities for study and practice which the school will place at their disposal. (Cheers.) In conveying to you, Professor Max Muller, my personal thanks, as well as the thanks of all present, for the intellectual treat which you have afforded us this evening, let me add that I listened with particular gratification to your reference to the very warm interest which my lamented father evinced in the efforts made by you so many years ago to bring into existence such an institution as that which we inaugurate this evening, and the success of which has my warmest wishes, for its own sake, and because I regard it as an earnest of the useful work which the Imperial Institute is destined to accomplish. (Loud cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated.

CAPTAIN O'SHEA'S DIVORCE CASE.

IN the Probate and Divorce Division on Tuesday, Jan. 14th, Mr. Justice Butt, on taking his seat, and addressing Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., said he had asked the learned counsel the previous day a question about some motions to be made in the suit of O'Shea *vs.* O'Shea and Parnell, which were applications for committals for contempt against certain newspapers for publishing comments on the case pending suit. There was a rule of court requiring that in a case for such motion, certain affidavits and documents referred in the case should be filed, so that the officers of the court and the judge might have the opportunity of seeing them. Here in each case neither of the newspapers referred to which contained the objectionable matter complained of had been left in the registry, and he (the learned judge) was absolutely in ignorance of what the whole thing meant. He had mentioned the matter to save time and not to keep a number of persons waiting. He did not know whether the newspapers were represented.—Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., who appeared for Captain O'Shea, said he understood that they were represented.—His lordship pointed out that in the circumstances he could not now deal with the matter. He did not know what course the representatives of the newspapers might take. He was told that there were five fresh affidavits. If proper steps had not been taken to bring the motion before the court in the regular order, he could not help it. He did not see how any harm would arise beyond the fact that these motions were pending. That would prevent any repetition of what was complained of. His lordship further said that only from the affidavits had he the slightest inkling of what was complained of.—Mr. Inderwick thought it was very necessary for his lordship to see the newspapers.—His lordship said that the motions must be called on at the proper time, and then perhaps the representatives of the newspapers might have something to say in regard to the costs or something of the sort.—Later in the day Sir C. Russell, Q.C., came into court, and said that he appeared for the *Freeman's Journal* and the *New York Herald*.—His lordship pointed out that there were three motions, and the same mentioned were only two of them.—Mr. Asquith said he appeared in the third motion, which was against the *Star* newspaper.—Sir C. Russell said he understood that his lordship had expressed his view that he could not deal with these motions in the absence of materials. The process was criminal, and he (Sir C. Russell) contended that he was entitled to his costs.—His lordship intimated that he fully expected that the present application would be made. He should like to know what the other side had to say on that point.—Mr. Inderwick did not object to the costs of the day, but he should like to know if these motions could be heard before next Tuesday.—His lordship said there was a difficulty in the way, as the present week was fixed for trial of special jury divorce cases. He did not see how any prejudice would follow.—Mr. Inderwick asked for liberty to apply to the court if any comments were made in the Press. His lordship said, of course he would allow that. If the newspapers had done anything wrong, he did not think they would persist in it.—Sir C. Russell: Does your lordship dismiss the motions or direct them to stand over?—His lordship: You are entitled to have them dismissed if you wish it.—Sir C. Russell: We do not wish it.—Mr. Inderwick: Well, that would not make much difference.—His lordship: Strictly speaking Sir C. Russell was entitled to have the motions dismissed.—Sir C. Russell: I am instructed to press the dismissal of the motion.—Mr. Inderwick: Then I will not further oppose that course. I wish my learned friend to understand that the motions will be next Tuesday.—The three motions were then formally dismissed with costs.

THE *Home News* writes: One of the objects of the National Indian Association is to give Indian students in London an opportunity of acquiring an intimate knowledge of the best side of English home life and manners, by bringing educated Indians living in London into social contact with Europeans at soirées which the association holds every two or three months in Chandos-street, Cavendish-square. For picturesqueness these gatherings, where cultured England meets cultured India on an equal footing, are perhaps unique in the social life of the metropolis. The last of the season has just taken place, and up to midnight the large rooms were thronged. Many of the Indian guests appeared in their Oriental costumes, and addressed each other in English. Among others present were Lord Harris (Governor-elect of Bombay), General R. M. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney of Bombay, Mr. Phiroz B. Vullamjee (Grand Temple), Mr. and Mrs. C. [illegible], Mr. Manockjee, C.I.E., and Mrs. Hibert, Miss Sorabjee, B.A., Rukmabhai, and Miss Tuckerwalla.

LIBEL ON MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE.

IN the London Sheriff's Court on the 15th ult. before Mr. Under-Sheriff Bacchell and a special jury, the case of Mr. Herbert J. Gladstone, M.P., of Harwarden, Cheshire, *vs.* Colonel George Bruce Malleson, of No. 27, West Cromwell-road, came on for hearing. The action, which was one for libel, had been instituted from the Queen's Bench Division, for the assessment of damages. The statement of claim set out that the plaintiff was one of the members of Parliament for Leeds, and the defendant was a correspondent of *The Allahabad Morning Post* of India. On the 9th July, 1889, a paragraph appeared in the paper as follows: "An event, which would most certainly have developed into a *cause célèbre* has recently with great difficulty been hushed up. Of course there is a lady in the case. The complainant was a Gladstonite leader, not very far from Leeds, who was rewarded for his defeat there in 1886 by being made a baronet. The defendant—tell it not in Gath!—was my son Herbert (meaning the plaintiff). The scandal would have been so great and so damaging to the party that, by the exertions of the G.O.M. (meaning the plaintiff's father), the husband agreed to a separation from the wife without publicity. Verily Master Herbert (meaning the plaintiff) is a chip of the old block," meaning thereby that the plaintiff committed adultery with the wife of one of the loyal leaders of the Liberal Party in or near Leeds, and that the husband of the said wife contemplated in respect to such adultery the institution of proceedings for divorce to which the plaintiff was to be a party, and that it was only by the exertions of the plaintiff's father that the husband abstained from taking proceedings, and had agreed to separate from his said wife. The plaintiff claimed £5,000 damages.—Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., and Mr. Asquith appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Gill, Q.C., was for the defendant.

Sir C. Russell said the plaintiff was Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who was now and had been since 1880 one of the members for Leeds. The defendant was a gentleman of position, a gentleman of fortune, and a director of a number of well-known companies, and he was there sued by Mr. Gladstone to recover damages for what was undoubtedly a very serious libel. The defendant did not deny that he wrote and published the libel; he admitted he had no defence, and the simple question was the amount of damages the plaintiff should receive for what was undoubtedly a very serious libel. The libel appeared in the form of a letter in *The Allahabad Morning Post*, written by Colonel Malleson in London, posted by him from London, and only appearing in that paper, which had a large circulation in India. Some time after this appeared, Mr. Herbert Gladstone's attention was called to it, and inasmuch as there was not a scintilla of foundation for the calumnious statement, Mr. Gladstone took steps with a view to the vindication of his reputation. The consequences in political as well as in private life would have been serious if the libel were true, or even if the classes among whom the plaintiff mixed could have been under the impression that there was any foundation in it whatever. At first it was important to identify the writer. The writer (Colonel Malleson) had put his initials to the article, but not his name. Certain correspondence passed betwixt the plaintiff, or his solicitors, and the proprietors of the paper, in which the latter stated that the statement of their correspondent was absolutely correct, but subsequently they said they were fully satisfied they had published a cruel and unfounded libel. The learned counsel read further correspondence which had passed between Colonel Malleson's solicitors and Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, the result of which was that the plaintiff determined to vindicate his character in a court of law. It was intolerable that the characters of public men should be maligned, and the minds of the public poisoned against them, by a libel such as that in question, although it appeared in an obscure publication. In Mr. Gladstone's view it was not a question of an apology or compensation by a sum of money, because it might be said if the case was settled out of court that there was some reason why a compromise had been arrived at. He thought it due to himself and the position he held to come into court and ask the opinion of 12 men what ought to be the punishment to be awarded against Col. Malleson and the compensation that ought to be awarded the plaintiff in respect to the libel.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., said when his attention was called to the libel he immediately instructed his solicitors to take proceedings. It was not true that he had ever been a party in divorce proceedings, or that such proceedings had ever been threatened. His father had never exerted himself to hush up such proceedings. The whole story as published in *The Allahabad Morning Post* was a fabrication from beginning to end.

Mr. Gill.—You thought it desirable that you should have the opportunity of coming here and denying that there is any truth in the statement?—Certainly.

You do not know Colonel Malleson personally?—No.

And have never been brought the contact with him?—No.

Was not the apology which appeared in the paper as much as you could desire?—I did not think it covered the damage done to me. So far as the paper was concerned, I accepted the apology.

Do you know that the circulation of the paper in the North-Western provinces is less than a thousand?—I do not know that.

Do you know it is impossible to buy a copy in England?—It was sent to me by a gentleman in England.

This is a matter you don't desire in any way to make money of?—I don't desire to make money out of it.

You don't desire to pursue Colonel Malleson out of motives of revenge?—No.

By Mr. Asquith: It is within my knowledge that the libel has been copied into other papers.

Mr. Asquith: Without any motive of revenge, have you come here out of regard to the seriousness of the libel to claim substantial damages?—Yes; I wish to stop things of this kind appearing again.

Mr. Gill, addressing the jury for the defendant, said there was not one atom of evidence that politics was mixed up in the case; putting politics aside, Mr. Gladstone had not suffered damages to the extent of one shilling. Mr. Gladstone admitted that he did not think there was any revenge in the matter. In fact, Mr. Gladstone was not even acquainted with Colonel Malleson. Having regard to Mr. Gladstone's evidence and the conduct of Colonel Malleson in admitting he had made a mistake, and doing everything he could to rectify it, he asked for a verdict for a very humble amount, Mr. Gladstone having really in no way suffered.

The Under-Sheriff proceeded to sum up, telling the jury that they were to consider whether they should award exemplary damages, which would be a warning to other people not to write such libels, or whether they would give such damages as would compensate the plaintiff for the scandalous imputation cast upon his character.

The jury retired for ten minutes, and then awarded the plaintiff £1,000 damages.

Mr. Gill asked for a stay of execution, as his client might wish to have the damages reviewed.

The Under-Sheriff granted stay of execution for a fortnight.

THE OFFICIAL RATE OF EXCHANGE.

WE are heartily glad to be able to congratulate the Services in India upon the approaching rise in the official rate of exchange, writes the *Home News*. After having recorded a steady fall, without a single break from the year 1873 to the present time, it is indeed cheering to be in a position to announce that the Secretary of State for India has fixed the official rate for the year commencing on April 1, 1890, at one shilling and fivepence the rupee, or 2 per cent. higher than the quotation now ruling. As the average price realised by Council Bills during 1889 must have been nearer 1s. 4½d. than 1s. 5d, the India Office on this occasion has departed from its usual plan, and has fixed the rate for next financial year in accordance with its hopes and anticipations rather than on the average of past sales. It is not likely that the India Office has access to any sources of information beyond the reach of the banking world; but it is quite possible that this hopeful view of the future course of exchange, held by so large an operator on the market, may go far towards realising itself, by introducing a more buoyant tone and thus inspiring others with confidence. The Secretary of State may also have been actuated by a desire to minimise the force of the attack which will be directed against him in the House of Commons next session by the friends of the Uncovenanted Service. He will point to the upward tendency of exchange, and say that the aggrieved officers have only to exercise patience a little longer, and all will come right in time. But although the House knows very little, and cares less, about Indian affairs, it yet numbers a good many shrewd men of business amongst its members, and these will surely know what weight to attach to such an argument.

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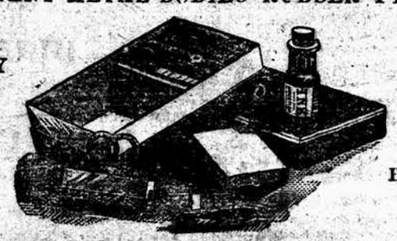

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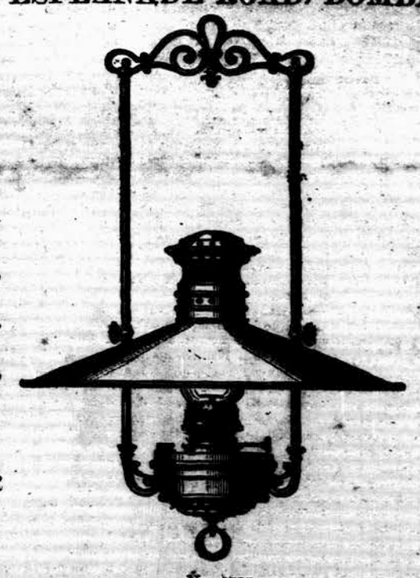

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